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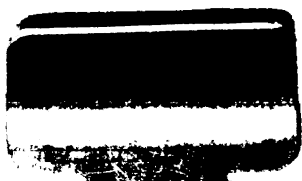


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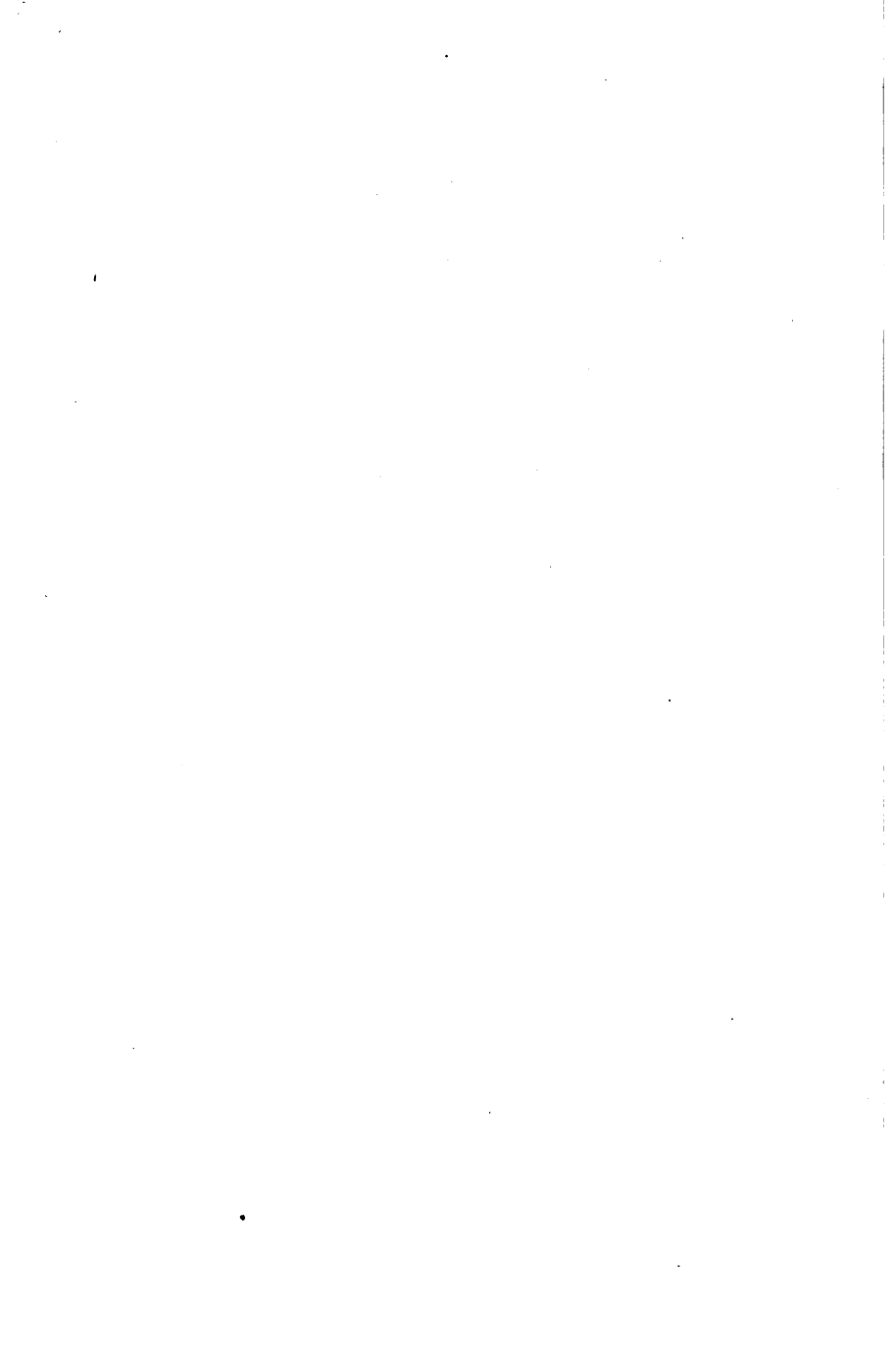
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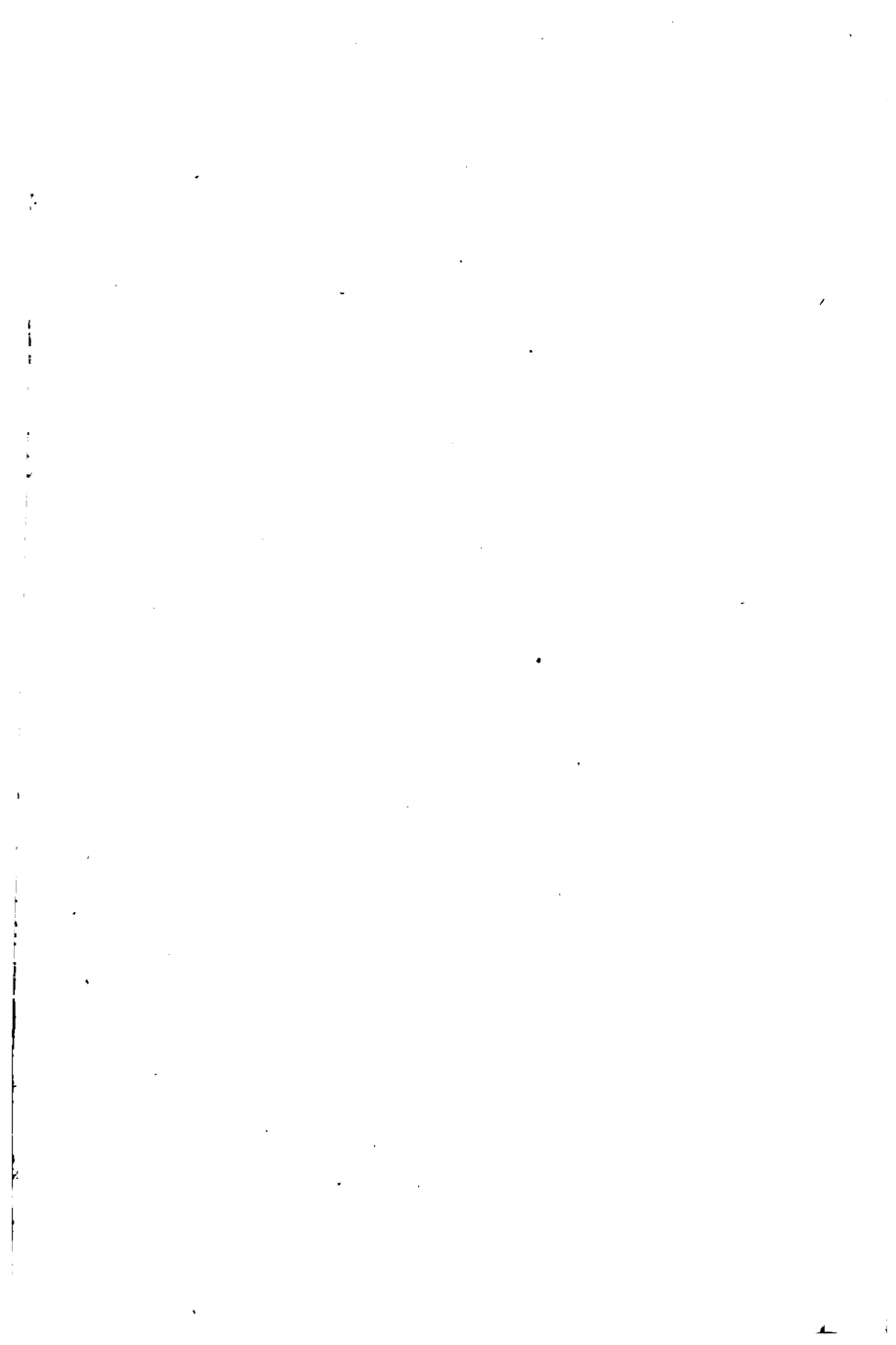
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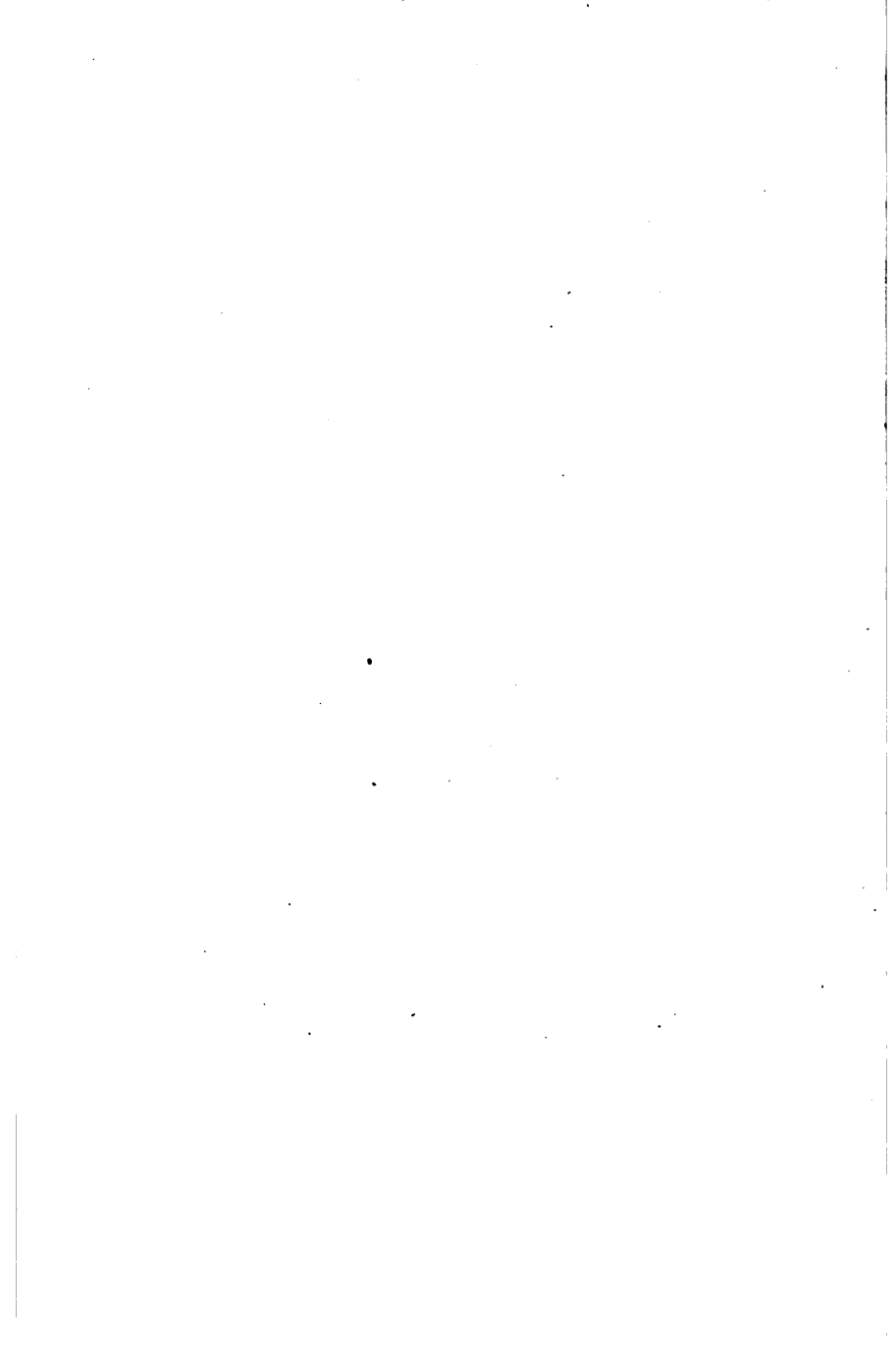
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Inter-Collegiate Latin Series.

IN LATINUM

(PENSA IN LATINUM SERMONEM VERTENDA).

FOR

ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

BY

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PARS PRIMA,

BASED UPON "CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO
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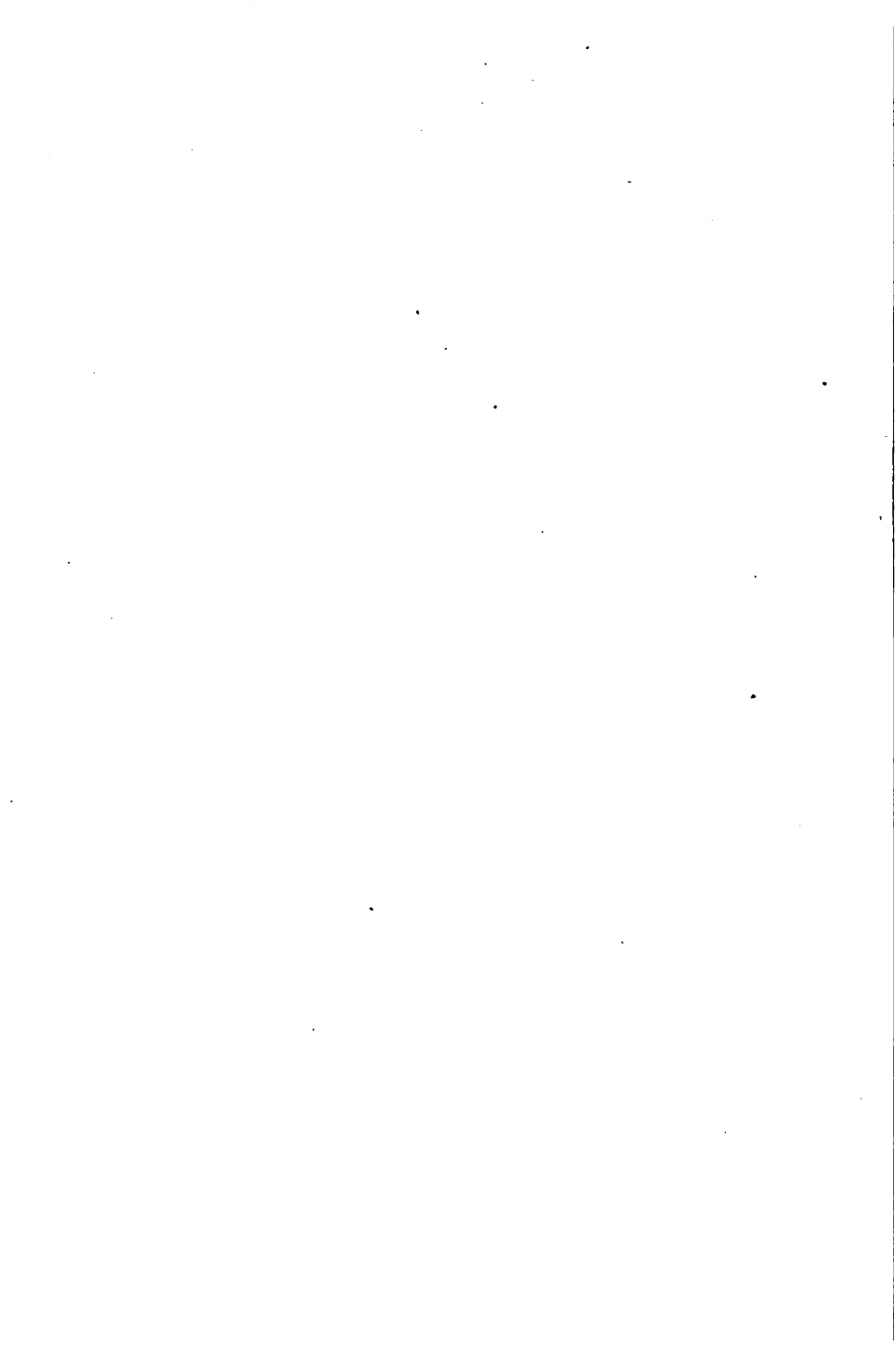
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PREFACE.

THERE are two reasons for the preparation of this book: first, because I believe that the best way to study Latin Composition is in connection with the authors read; and, second, because of the fact that the requirements for admission to the majority of our colleges now include the writing of connected sentences from the works read in preparation.

It has long been evident to me that this branch of study was unwisely divorced from its legitimate companion branch, the reading of Latin authors; and this manual is the result of an attempt to bring together what should never have been kept separate. I am aware that the attempt has been made before with more or less of success; but no work that I had examined approached my ideal until the appearance about a year ago of the book for beginners, "Bellum Helvetium." The practical character of the plan of that work has been proved by the tests of the class-room; and I have endeavored in the following pages to carry the method still further, hoping that by its use the student will become more familiar with Latin constructions, and will better understand and appreciate the works read. As Caesar is usually the first author read in Academies and Preparatory Schools, and, as the first four Books only are read in most institutions, the exercises of this work are based upon those Books.

In each "Pensum" the student is referred to a few grammatical principles taken from those found in the text which is used as the basis of the "Pensum," and in this, the natural way, it is believed that he may become master of the ordinary rules of syntax, and

of constructions and idioms. The changes are rung upon the constructions found in the Latin text, the desire being to present the same constructions in various combinations; and, when the class has finished these exercises, its members should have a good understanding of the contents of the chapters upon which the exercises are founded.

It is the present intention to issue a second part on the general plan of this work, but based upon some of the Orations of Cicero. We hope to have it completed within the coming year.

To the many kind friends who have given me words of encouragement and helpful suggestion, I am greatly indebted. I wish here especially to thank the scholarly authors of "*Bellum Helvetium*" for permission to use so much of their admirable plan as seemed desirable, and also for assistance afforded from time to time during the preparation of the manuscripts and the passage of the work through the press.

I shall be grateful at any time hereafter for any suggestion or correction from those engaged in this or kindred departments of instruction.

J. D. S. RIGGS.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, August 1, 1890.

TO TEACHERS.

IT is assumed at the outset that the student, from his study in the beginner's book, is thoroughly familiar with the forms of declension, comparison, and conjugation, and has had considerable practice in turning English into Latin.

As a preliminary exercise, the Latin of each chapter upon which these sentences are based should be translated literally and idiomatically, so that the spirit of it shall be thoroughly understood. Peculiarities of construction should be carefully noted, and the meaning of each word in the chapter mastered. When this is done, the class is prepared to enter upon the special work of the "Pensum."

Many of the grammatical principles referred to and illustrated are already familiar to the student, but all are important and should be carefully prepared. The student is expected to find illustrations of them in the text, and to illustrate them in the exercises as far as possible. The questions under "Latine Responde" can almost all be answered in Caesar's own language.

Special reference is occasionally made to grammatical principles studied in former lessons, but it is suggested that the teacher frequently and repeatedly call attention to applications of rules previously learned.

The sentences based upon each chapter are grouped together, so that the teacher can, according to his judgment, take them by themselves as a review exercise for each day, or devote one day to a "Pensum" after all the chapters represented in it have been studied.

As these lessons are based directly upon the Latin text, a special vocabulary has been thought unnecessary. When new words are used, or need to be used, they are indicated in foot-notes. In order, however, to assist pupils in answering such questions as "In qua constructione est nomen *populi*?" or "In quo casu," "in quo tempore," "in qua coniugatione," etc., a Glossary is furnished at the end of the book.

IN LATINUM.

LIBER I.

PENSUM PRIMUM.

CAPITA I.—IV.

*IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Ablative of Specification: A. 253; S. 412; G. 398; H. 424.
B. Ablative of Means: A. 248 c, 1; S. 407; G. 403; H. 420.
C. Subjunctive of Purpose: A. 317, 1; S. 482, (1); G. 545, 1 and 546; H. 497, II.
D. Dative with Special Verbs: A. 227; S. 375 and 376; G. 345; H. 385, I. and II.

LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. The Aquitani and the Celts differ from one another in language. 2. The merchants visit the Belgae by no means often. 3. The Gauls are separated from the Aquitani by the Garonne River.

II. 1. Orgetorix was influenced by a desire of sovereignty. 2. The Rhine is a [†]very wide and deep¹ river. 3. By these things they were ²greatly annoyed.

III. 1. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians to establish friendship with the nearest states. 2. Orgetorix gave his daughter

* The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough (A.), Andrews & Stoddard (S.), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness (H.).

† If a reference number is placed *after* a word (e. g., where⁴), the note applies to that word only; if *before* a word, it applies to the expression which that word introduces.

¹ Translate by the Superlative.

² *affected by great grief.*

³ in marriage to Casticus. 3. There is no doubt that ⁴ Dumnorix was persuaded.

IV. 1. Orgetorix was compelled by the customs of the Helvetians to plead his case in chains. 2. Through his retainers and debtors he escaped ⁵ from pleading his case. 3. The Helvetians think that Orgetorix committed suicide.

LATINE SCRIBE.

I. The Helvetians surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor for this reason, because they are continually waging war with the Germans, who are nearest to them and dwell across the Rhine.

II. Lake Geneva and the River Rhone are on one side of the Helvetian territory, which is separated by them from the Roman Province.

III. On his journey Orgetorix proved to Casticus and Dumnorix that the Helvetians were the most powerful of all Gaul, and that for this reason it would be very easy to accomplish their undertakings.

IV. Because on the day appointed for the pleading of his case Orgetorix collected from all sides all his retainers, the state undertook to assert its right by force of arms.

LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Qui omnium populōrum * Galliae fortissimi sunt? 2. ⁶ A quo flumine Aquitānia pertinet? Ad quos montes?

II. 1. Cūr Orgetorix Helvētiis facilius persuāsit? 2. Quot milia passuum in lātitudinem Helvētiōrum fines patēbant?

III. 1. Quid Orgetorix Castico ut faceret persuāsit? 2. Qui tres homines ⁷ inter se fidem et iūsiurandum dēdērunt?

IV. 1. Quam poenam Orgetorigem damnātum sequi oportēbat? 2. Quōmodō Orgetorix mortuus est?

* A monosyllable ending in a vowel; a syllable containing a diphthong, or whose vowel is followed by *i* consonant, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants; or a final syllable ending in *i*, *o*, *u*, *as*, *es*, or *os*, or *is* in a plural case, is long. All long syllables not embraced in this rule will be marked, and exceptions will be marked short.

³ into marriage.

⁶ From what river?

⁴ quīn.

⁵ that he should not plead.

⁷ to each other.

PENSUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA V. — VIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with certain deponents: A. 249; S. 419; G. 405; H. 421, I.

B. Ablative of Quality: A. 251; S. 411; G. 402; H. 419, II.

C. Ablative of Time: A. 256; S. 424; G. 392; H. 429.

D. Temporal Clauses with *cum*: A. 325; S. 509, (1) — (4); G. 582 and 586; H. 521, I. and II.

LATINE LOQUERE.

V. 1. After the death of Orgetorix, the Helvetians went out from their boundaries. 2. Each one took for himself from home three months' rations. 3. The Raurici and the Tulingi adopted the plan of the Helvetians.

VI. 1. They could go out from home through the Roman Province. 2. The River Rhone is crossed by several fords. 3. The Allobroges did not seem kindly disposed towards the Romans.

VII. 1. When Caesar had set out from Rome, he hastened to Geneva. 2. The ambassadors said that it was their purpose to march through the Province. 3. They were ordered to return on the thirteenth of April.

VIII. 1. With the soldiers whom he has with him, Caesar will construct a wall. 2. He could not give to anybody a passage through the Province. 3. They were repulsed by the strength of the work and the massing of the soldiers.

LATINE SCRIBE.

V. The Helvetians resolved ¹ to burn all their towns and villages, and to go out from their boundaries. They took with them pro-

¹ *constituere*.

visions for three months, and united to themselves as confederates the Raurici, the Tulingi, and the Latobrigi.

VI. One road was narrow, by which wagons were with difficulty drawn in single file; the other was much more easy, because the River Rhone flows between the territories of the Helvetians and the Allobroges. They resolved to prepare all things for the departure, and to assemble at the bank of the Rhone ²on the twenty-eighth of March.

VII. When the ambassadors requested of Caesar that they might be allowed to march through the Province with his consent, he thought they would not refrain from injury and wrong-doing, because they were men of unfriendly disposition.

VIII. ³After Caesar ⁴had constructed a wall and a trench, he distributed garrisons and fortified redoubts; then ⁵he said that he would not give to the Helvetians a passage through the Province, and showed them that he was able to prevent them if they should undertake to break through.

LATINE RESPONDE.

V. 1. Cūr Helvētīi oppida sua vīcosque combussērunt? 2. In quem agrum Boii transierant?

VI. 1. Ubi pons trans Rhodanum erat? 2. Cūr Helvētīi sēsē Allobrogibus persuāsūros esse existimābant?

VII. 1. Qui principes lēgātīōnis Helvētiae erant? 2. Cur Caesar diem ad dēliberandum sumpsit?

VIII. 1. Quid eā legiōne, quam sēcum habēbat, Caesar fēcit? 2. Quōmodō Helvētīi flūmen Rhodanum transīre cōnātī sunt?

² Not *ad* with Accusative.

⁴ Subject of Principal Clause.

³ Ablative Absolute.

⁵ *quo facto*.

PENSUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA IX.—XIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Supine in *-um*: A. 302; S. 554, (2); G. 436; H. 546.
- B. Infinitive as Subject: A. 270; S. 531; G. 423; H. 538.
- C. Infinitive as Object: A. 272; S. 533; G. 527; H. 535, I.—IV.
- D. Ablative Absolute: A. 255; S. 422; G. 408 and 409; H. 431.
- E. Subjunctive of Result: A. 319, 1; S. 483, (1); G. 553, *et seq.*; H. 500, II.

LATINE LOQUERE.:

IX. 1. The Helvetians could not go through the [land of the] Sequani if the Sequani were unwilling. 2. They were unable by their own influence to persuade the Sequani to allow them to march through their territory. 3. The Helvetians gave hostages to the Sequani, [promising] that they would go through their territory without injury.

X. 1. It was announced to Caesar that the Helvetians were warlike and unfriendly ¹to the Roman people. 2. The Helvetians undertook to hasten by forced marches into the territory of the Allobroges. 3. Caesar, having placed Titus Labienus in command of the fortifications, led his army into farther Gaul.

XI. 1. Ambassadors of the Aeduans came to Caesar to say that they could not defend themselves, and to ask aid. 2. They informed Caesar that their fields had been laid waste and they had nothing left.

XII. 1. Caesar was informed that it could not be decided by the eyes in what direction the Saône River flows. 2. By slaying a great number of the Tigurini, Caesar has avenged both public and private wrongs.

¹ A. 234, *d*, I.; G. 356, R. 1; H. 391, II. 4.

XIII. 1. Divico, who had sent the army of Cassius under the yoke, came to Caesar as chief of the Helvetian embassy. 2. Those who had crossed the river were not able to bear aid to their [friends.]

LATINE SCRIBE.

IX. It was announced to Caesar that Dumnorix was very influential among the Sequani on account of his liberality, and that he had married a daughter of Orgetorix, the richest of the Helvetians; that this Dumnorix was an Aeduan, and that, with him as intercessor, the Helvetians were hoping to persuade the Sequani to give hostages that they would not restrain them on the march.

X. Caesar was informed that the Helvetians were intending to march into the territory of the Santones. "If this should be done," said he, "it would be very dangerous to the Province and to the Roman people." Accordingly he decided that he ought not to wait until the enemy should arrive.

XI. The ambassadors of the Aeduans said to Caesar: "We have from all time deserved so well of the Roman people, that our children should not be taken into slavery almost in the sight of your army." At the same time the Ambarri and the Allobroges showed that they could not easily keep the enemy from their towns. Influenced by these things, Caesar hastened to lead his army by forced marches into the territory of the Santones.

XII. Either by chance or by the design of the immortal gods, that part of the Helvetian state which had killed Lucius Cassius the consul was left on this side of the Saône River. Caesar overtook and attacked them. He killed a great part of them, and ²made the rest take flight and hide themselves in the forests.

XIII. You attacked one canton when it could not be aided by its [friends], but do not on that account ascribe it to your own valor

² *fēcit ut* with the Subjunctive.

nor despise us. Remember our ancient valor and the former destruction of the Roman army, and do not persist in persecuting us with war, lest this place should acquire a name from a disaster of the Roman people.

LATINE RESPONDE.

IX. 1. Sēquanis invītis, cūr Helvētīi per eōrum fines īre nōn poterant? 2. Qua de causā Dumnorix Helvētīis amīcus erat?

X. 1. Quid Caesar populo Rōmāno periculōsum futūrum esse intellegēbat? 2. Qui populi, locis superioribus occupātis, itinere Caesaris exercitum prohibēre cōnāti sunt?

XI. 1. *Quid spectantes lēgāti Aeduōrum ad Caesarem vēnērunt? 2. Eo tempore, qui duo populi lēgātos ad eum mīsērunt?

XII. 1. Quōmodō Helvētīi Ararim flūmen transībant? 2. In quot pāgos omnis cīvītās Helvētia divīsa est?

XIII. 1. Cūr Caesar pontem in Arare faciendum cūrāvit? 2. In quam partem Divico Helvētios īre velle dixit?

* *For what purpose?*

PENSUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XIV.—XVIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Indirect discourse: A. 335, *et seq.*; S. 515, *et seq.*; G. 651, *et seq.*; H. 522, *et seq.*

B. Indirect questions: A. 334; S. 518; G. 469; H. 529, I.

C. Two Datives: A. 233, *a*; S. 386; G. 350; H. 390.

D. Genitive with Special Verbs: A. 219; S. 365; G. 375; H. 406, II.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XIV. 1. Can I lay aside the memory of the old insult, or forget your recent injuries?¹ 2. Although these things are so, yet I am willing to make peace with you.² 3. The Helvetians³ do not wish to apologize to the Allobroges for the wrongs they have brought upon them.¹

XV. 1. I have collected about four thousand cavalry from the allies of the Aeduans.³ 2. The Aeduan cavalry commenced battle in a disadvantageous place, and lost⁴ a few men.¹

XVI. 1. The soldiers demanded of Caesar the rations which on this day ought to be measured out to them. 2. Liscus, the chief magistrate of the Aeduans, was severely blamed by Caesar because he had abandoned him. 3. Caesar is unwilling to turn his course from the Saône, because he is following⁵ the Helvetians.

XVII. 1. There are some Aeduans who have more influence with the people than the magistrates [have].² 2. I know with how great danger I have announced this to Caesar.

¹ Give this sentence as the object of **Caesar respondet**, and of **Caesar respondit**.

² Make this the object of **Caesar dicit**, and of **Caesar dixit**.

³ *nolle*.

⁴ *amittere*.

⁵ *insequi*.

XVIII. 1. ⁶When Dumnorix bids ⁷upon the revenues, he buys them at a small price, because nobody dares to bid against him. 2. The Aeduans had placed Dumnorix in command of the cavalry which they sent as an aid to Caesar.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XIV. You are astonished that you have so long committed outrages with impunity, but the immortal gods have granted you prosperity in order that you may suffer more severely from the change of circumstances when they shall punish you for your guilt.

XV. The Helvetians were elated by this battle, and began to provoke Caesar's cavalry; but Caesar restrained his men from battle, and thought it sufficient for the present to march so that he could see in what direction the enemy were going.

XVI. Because the grain in the fields was not ripe, and the day was near at hand on which rations should be apportioned to the army, Caesar continually demanded grain of the Aeduans, and reproached them severely because they did not assist him as⁸ they had promised in the name of the state to do.

XVII. I have been silent as long as I could, but, influenced by your speech, I will disclose what I have hitherto kept secret. There are some men who report to the enemy our plans and whatever is done in camp. By seditious and violent language they persuade the multitude to prefer the government of the Gauls to that of the Romans, and I cannot restrain them.

XVIII. Dumnorix had the highest expectation of obtaining the sovereignty under the government of the Helvetians, because he had taken a wife from them; but if nothing should happen to the Romans, he thought⁹ that his power would be weakened, and despaired of the influence which he had.

⁶ Ablative Absolute.⁸ Relative pronoun.⁷ Accusative of Specification.⁹ *arbitrari*.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XIV. 1. Quāre dii immortāles interdum secundiōres res his quos ulcisci velint concēdunt? 2. Quōmodō Divico Helvētios a maiōribus suis institutos esse dixit?

XV. 1. Quo consilio Caesar suum equitatum praemisit? 2. Quot equitibus Helvētīi magnam multitudinem propulērunt?

XVI. 1. Qua de causā frūmenta in agris mātūra nōn erant? 2. Quem Aedui eum, qui summo magistrātui praeerat, appellavērunt?

XVII. 1. Plebs Aedua sēditiōsa ōrātiōne dēterrēbātur, ne quid faceret? 2. Quāre Liscus Caesari haec ēnuntiāvit?

XVIII. 1. Quapropter Dumnorix magna apud plēbem grātia erat? 2. Quid Caesar in quaerendo de proelio equestri adverso reperiēbat?

PENSUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XIX.—XXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Causal Clauses: A. 321 and 326; S. 519 and 510, (2); G. 540, 541, 587; H. 516, I. and II., and 517.

B. Temporal Clauses with **priusquam**: A. 327; S. 505; G. 576–579; H. 520, I. and II.

C. Genitive with Adjectives: A. 218, *a*; S. 359, (1) and (2); G. 373; H. 399, I., 1, 2, 3.

Indirect discourse and Indirect questions (*vide* Pensum IV., **A** and **B**).

LATINE LOQUERE.

XIX. 1. Since Dumnorix had been accused by the magistrate, Caesar thought that there was sufficient cause¹ for punishing him. 2. Before he summoned Divitiacus, he commanded that the ordinary interpreters be removed. 3. In the presence of Divitiacus the most certain facts had been added to Caesar's grounds of suspicion.

XX. 1. I was very powerful at home and he was very weak. 2. I consoled him and asked that he would take my hand. 3. I shall place guards over you in future, that you may avoid suspicion.

XXI. 1. On the same day the scouts announced that the ascent of the mountain was easy. 2. In the third watch he sent forward Publius Considius to ascertain² what was the plan of the enemy.

XXII. 1. Late in the day Caesar ascertained that Considius had been thoroughly frightened. 2. Labienus was holding the top of the mountain, and expecting Caesar and his army.

¹ why he should attend to him.

² what of plan was to the enemy.

XXIII. 1. On the same day ; on the next day ; at daybreak ; late in the day ; at the customary interval ; a space of two days ; the day before ; on that day. 2. The Helvetians thought that Caesar and the Romans were thoroughly frightened.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XIX. Caesar ascertained that Dumnorix had led the Helvetians through the territory of the Sequani, not only without his command, but even without his knowledge. Having summoned Divitiacus, he reminded him of what had been said by each one separately when he himself was present. Divitiacus exhorted him not to command that the state punish Dumnorix.

XX. Divitiacus weeping, with many words asked of Caesar that he would not decide too harshly in the case of his brother. Said he, "I know these things are true, and nobody feels more pain from them than I [do]. But love of my brother and public opinion are influencing me. If anything should befall him at your hands, I fear that³ the affections of the Gauls would be turned from me."

XXI. Considius is regarded as very skilful in military affairs, and I shall send him forward with the scouts. I shall hasten to him in the fourth watch, and send before me Titus Labienus with all the cavalry. It is my plan to ascend to the top of the mountain with two legions.

XXII. Labienus had been commanded by Caesar not to begin battle unless he should see Considius and the cavalry near the enemy's camp. Caesar found out afterwards from the prisoners that the Helvetians had known of neither his approach nor that of Considius, but that Considius, stricken with panic, had reported what he had not seen as if it had been seen by him. ⁴And so Labienus abstained from battle on that day.

³ ne.

⁴ Itaque.

XXIII. On the next day Caesar thought that he would turn his course from the Helvetians and go to Bibracte, because there remained altogether two days before he ought to look out for supplies. The Helvetians were confident that they could cut him off from the supplies, and they changed their plan and turned their route.

LATINE RESPONDE.

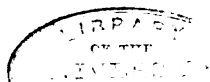
XIX. 1. Quid Caesar de Divitiaco verebatur? Cuius cum commonescit? Quid ei ostendit? Quid ab eo petivit? 2. Quantum fidei Caesar Valerio habebat?

XX. 1. Quomodo Dumnorix suis opibus domi usus erat? 2. Quo inductus Caesar Dumnorigis iniuriam condonavit?

XXI. 1. Qua de causa Caesar exploratores ad montem misit? 2. Quo itinere Caesar ad Lābiēnum contendit?

XXII. 1. Quid Considius Caesari dixit? Quid Caesar fecit? 2. Quo intervallo Caesar hostes sequēbatur?

XXIII. 1. Cū Caesar iter ab Helvētiis avertit? 2. Quid Helvētii facere coeperunt?



PENSUM SEXTUM.

CAPITA XXIV.—XXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Sequence of Tenses : A. 285, 286 ; S. 524–526 ; G. 510 ; H. 491–493.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXIV. 1. He drew up two legions of cavalry half way up the hill. 2. He commanded the four legions of veterans to advance¹ in very close order.

XXV. 1. Having broken through the phalanx of the enemy, they attacked them with swords. 2. Very many shields of the Gauls were transfixed and bound together by the pikes of the soldiers. 3. The Boii and Tulingi faced about and advanced in two divisions.

XXVI. 1. When they had fought from one o'clock till sunset, the enemy withdrew to the baggage. 2. When one of the sons of Orgetorix had been taken prisoner, the Helvetians betook themselves to the mountains.

XXVII. 1. Since the Helvetians were influenced by a scarcity of all things, they threw themselves at Caesar's feet and sought peace. 2. In so great a multitude, the flight of the Verbigeni can be concealed. 3. To retreat ; to face about ; to advance ; until late at night ; at nightfall ; a space of three days.

XXVIII. 1. They sought out and brought back the deserters, and were received in surrender by Caesar. 2. Caesar will command the Germans not to cross over into the territory of the Helvetians.

XXIX. A statement of the boys and old men who went out from home was made in lists.

¹ the line being very close.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXIV. After the two legions and all the auxiliaries had been drawn up in line, he commanded that the whole mountain be covered with baggage. Forming a phalanx, he advanced to the van of the Helvetians. Meanwhile those who ²had been posted on the upper line were protecting the private luggage and baggage.

XXV. Since I could not fight to advantage with my left hand entangled, I threw away my shield and fought with my body exposed. Finally weakened with wounds I retreated, and betook myself to a mountain which was about a mile off. ³When I had reached the mountain and ⁴my friends had come up, we renewed the battle and resisted those advancing,

XXVI. Although they fought long and fiercely, no one could see the back of an enemy. When our men gained possession of the camp, the enemy marched into the country of the Lingones. Our men delayed three days to bury the slain, but Caesar sent letters to the Lingones, saying, "Do not assist the Helvetians with grain nor with anything else."

XXVII. When Caesar came to the place where⁴ they were awaiting his coming, he demanded that they seek out and bring together the Verbigeni. These either had been thoroughly frightened or had supposed that they could conceal their flight; and so, influenced by the hope of safety, they had gone out of the camp of the Helvetians.

XXVIII. The Gauls gave up their hostages, arms, and deserters. After Caesar had received them in surrender, he commanded them to return to their territories, and to rebuild the towns which had been set on fire by them. Since the Boii were known to be [men] of extraordinary valor, he granted to them [permission] to cross into the territory of Gaul, and to be neighbors of the Roman province.

² Active voice.

³ Ablative Absolute.

⁴ *in which place.*

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXIV. 1. Quando Caesar cōpias suas in proximam collem subducit? Cūr equitātum mīsit? 2. Quo in loco veterānas lēgiōnes instruxit? Quo in loco auxilia collocāvit? Quos sarcinas mūnīre iussit?

XXV. 1. Quid Gallis magno impedimento erat? Quando Helvētii pedem retulērunt? Quo? 2. Quid Boii et Tulingi fēcērunt? Quōmodō Rōmāni signa intulērunt?

XXVI. 1. Quamdiu ad impedimenta pugnātum est? Quo qui superfuērunt iērunt? 2. Quos nuntios Caesar ad Lingones mīsit?

XXVII. 1. Cūr Helvētii ad Caesarem lēgātos mīsērunt? Quid Caesar eos facere iussit? 2. Quāre Verbigēni suam fugam occultāri posse existimāvērunt? Quo contendērunt?

XXVIII. 1. Quo Caesar Helvētios reverti iussit? Caesar Allobrogibus, ut quid facerent, imperāvit? 2. Cūr nōluit Helvētium agrum vacāre?

XXIX. Quam multi Helvētiōrum domum rediērunt?

PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

CAPITA XXX.—XXXI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Concessive Clauses: A. 313, *a-h*; S. 478, 479, 480, (1) and (2); G. 605–610; H. 515, I.–III.

B. Accusative of Limit: A. 258, and *b*; S. 425, 426, (1); G. 342, R. 2; H. 380, I. and II.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXX. 1. ¹Although Caesar had inflicted punishment upon the Helvetians, still it was ²of advantage ³to Gaul. 2. The Helvetians left their homes to gain possession of the government. 3. Although they chose a place for a home, yet they did not have the other states as tributaries. 4. They will ordain by an oath ⁴that no one shall make disclosures, except those ⁵who are directed by the general council.

XXXI. 1. Although the council had been dismissed, the chiefs asked to treat with Caesar in secret. 2. Although they might obtain what they wished, they would ⁶be put to the greatest torture. 3. It will happen that the Arverni will call in Ariovistus and the Germans for hire. 4. It happened that these wild and savage men became enamored of the lands of the Gauls. 5. Again and again the Germans had struggled in arms with the Aeduians and their dependents. 6. Although they were not defeated, all their senate and all their cavalry had been lost.

¹ *tametsi* with the Indicative.

² *ex tunc*.

³ Genitive.

⁴ Subjunctive of Purpose.

⁵ *to whom it shall be entrusted.*

⁶ *come into torture.*

7. Divitiacus alone had fled ¹ to the senate at Rome to ask aid.
8. He is the only one of the Aeduans ² who cannot be induced to give his children as hostages.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXX. 1. Though you have inflicted punishment upon the Helvetians, yet this circumstance has happened no less to the advantage of the Gauls than to that of the Romans; because the Helvetians, although their affairs were most flourishing, left their homes with the design of seizing the government of Gaul, and of holding the remaining states as tributaries.

2. Let it be permitted to us to call a council of all Gaul for a certain day, and to do this with your consent, because we have some things which we wish to ask of you. We shall ordain by oath with each other that no one shall make disclosures, excepting those who shall be directed by the general council.

XXXI. 1. Although the Sequani were victorious, a worse thing has happened to them than to the vanquished, because twenty-four thousand of the Harudes have crossed the Rhine, and on that account Ariovistus has ordered the Sequani to depart from their territories.

2. At first about fifteen thousand of the Germans came into Gaul to settle; afterwards more were brought over. These routed the Aeduans, and compelled them to give their children and chief men as hostages. Moreover, because Ariovistus was a barbarous, passionate, and reckless man, the Aeduans feared that he would visit upon them every kind of cruelty.

3. If these things are disclosed to Ariovistus, he will inflict the most severe punishment upon those hostages who are ³ in his possession; but Caesar is able by his authority to protect the people of Gaul from the outrages of Ariovistus, and to prevent a greater number of Germans from settling in Gaul.

¹ to Rome to the senate.

² A. 320, b; S. 500, (2), (c); G. 633; H. 503, II., 1.

³ in his presence.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXX. 1. Quāre principes civitātum Galliae ad Caesarem vēnērunt? 2. Quāre Caesar ab Helvētiis poenas bello repetiverat? 3. Quibus consiliis Helvētii domos suas reliquerant? 4. Quid commūne concilium Gallōrum iūreiūrando inter se sanxit?

XXXI. 1. Cūr Galli, ne ea, quae concilio dixissent, ēnuntiārentur, labōrāvērunt? 2. Qui principātūs factiōnum duōrum Galliae tenuērunt? 3. Divitiacus dixit, quam multi Germānōrum in Galliā essent. 4. Cūr Divitiacus Rōmam ad senātum auxilium postulātum vēnerat? 5. Quid Ariovistus post Admagetobrigae proelium fecit? 6. Quālis homo Ariovistus fuit?

PENSUM OCTAVUM.

CAPITA XXXII. — XXXV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Conditional Clauses : A. 304, *et seq.* ; S. 476, (1), (2), *a* and *b* ; G. 596-599 ; H. 507-513.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXXII. 1. If this speech should be delivered, all with loud weeping would ask aid from Caesar. 2. If the Sequani had done these things, they would have looked with bowed heads upon the ground.

XXXIII. 1. If Caesar should reassure the minds of the Gauls with words, this thing would not be a care to them. 2. If Ariovistus is influenced by kindness, he will put an end to his injuries.

XXXIV. 1. Caesar asked Ariovistus to choose a place half way between them for a conference. 2. Ariovistus replies that if he needs anything of Caesar he will come to him. 3. Ariovistus asked Caesar what business he had in Gaul.

XXXV. 1. If Ariovistus had been called king by the senate, he would have been treated with great kindness. 2. If he should be annoyed when invited to come to a conference, Caesar would demand certain things of him. 3. If you will not do these things, I shall not overlook the wrongs of the Aeduians.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXXII. Since the Sequani continued silently¹ in the same sadness, Divitiacus answered for² them : "The lot of the Sequani is more grievous than that of the rest, because they shudder at the cruelty of Ariovistus when he is absent. They alone dare not ask aid even in secret, because their towns are all in the power of Ariovistus."

¹ Adjective.² pro.

XXXIII. 1. I promise that this affair shall be a care to me. I have great hope that Ariovistus will be persuaded by my kindness to put an end to his wrong-doings. That the Aeduan, repeatedly called friends and kinsmen by the Roman people, are held in the thralldom and sway of the Germans, is very disgraceful to the republic.

2. If the Germans should by degrees become accustomed to come into Gaul, it would be dangerous to the Roman people, particularly as the Rhine [only] separates Gaul from the Roman province, because wild and savage men would not restrain themselves from marching through the province into Italy.

XXXIV. I dare not go without an army into those parts of Gaul of which you have possession, and I cannot collect my army into one place without great expense and trouble. Moreover, this is my Gaul, which I have conquered in war; and it is strange to me what business either you or the Roman people have here³ at all.

XXXV. If you wish me and the Roman people to entertain a perpetual feeling of friendship towards you, I shall obtain what I demand of you. ⁴Do not forget that in the consulship of Messala and Piso the senate decreed that nobody should provoke the Aeduan by outrage, nor bring war upon them or their allies.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXXII. 1. Quid Caesar de Sēquanis animadvertit? 2. Cūr fortūna eōrum gravior miseriorque quam reliquōrum fuit?

XXXIII. 1. Quid Caesar turpissimum esse sibi et rei publicae arbitrābātur? 2. Quid populo Rōmāno esse periculōsum vidēbat? 3. Quāre Ariovistus nōn ferendus vidēbātur?

XXXIV. 1. Quo consilio Caesar lēgātōs ad Ariovistum mīsit? 2. Quid Ariovistus Caesarem facere oportēre dixit?

XXXV. 1. Quando Ariovistus rex a senātu appellātus erat? 2. Quid primum Caesar ab Ariovisto postulāvit? Deinde? 3. M. Messālā et M. Pisōne consulibus, quid senātus censuerat?

³ in it.

⁴ Nōli oblivisci.

PENSUM NONUM.

CAPITA XXXVI.—XXXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Dative with Compounds: A. 228; S. 377, (1); G. 346; H. 386.

B. Second Periphrastic Conjugation: A. 113, *d*, 1, and Note, 129; S. 229, (2); G. 150, 243; H. 234.

C. Impersonal Verbs: A. 145, 146; S. 250; G. 199, R. 2; H. 298–301.

D. *Alius* repeated in another case: A. 203, *c*; S. 449, (2); G. 306; H. 459, 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXXVI. 1. The Roman people ought not to dictate how I¹ should rule those conquered by me. 2. Since the Aeduans tried the fortune of war and were overcome, they have become subject to tribute. 3. If the Aeduans abide by that which has been agreed upon, I ought not to make war upon them.

XXXVII. 1. Ambassadors came at the same time to complain because they² were not able to purchase peace. 2. Caesar will think he ought to hasten in order that Ariovistus may not unite his forces with the Suevi.

XXXVIII. 1. Ariovistus thought he ought to take special precaution that Caesar should not occupy Vesontio. 2. Vesontio was so fortified by the river and the mountain as to afford great facility for protracting a war.

XXXIX. 1. Very often those who contended with the Germans could not endure even the fierceness of their eyes. 2. One alleged one reason why he must depart, another another. 3. Many hid in their tents, bewailed their fate, and made their wills.

¹ What mood?

² What kind of causal clause?

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXXVI. It is a law of war that those who have conquered shall govern the vanquished as they please; you are accustomed to do thus, and you ought not to dictate to me how I shall use my right. I am governing according to my own judgment those whom I have conquered, and you are doing me a great wrong ³ in making my revenues less valuable to me. I shall not bring war upon your allies, but, if you wish, I will engage with you; and you will find what the invincible Romans can accomplish by their valor.

XXXVII. Because the Harudes were devastating the territory of the Aeduians and the Suevi were attempting to cross the Rhine, Ariovistus thought that he ought to hasten, so that if his veteran forces should be united with these new bands they would be less easily resisted; and so he pushed by forced marches to the bank of the Rhine.

XXXVIII. The town is surrounded almost entirely by the river Doubs, just as if it had been traced by a pair of compasses, and the remaining space is hemmed in by a mountain of so great height that its roots touch the banks of the river on either side. Because there was here the greatest abundance of all things, Caesar hastened hither by forced marches night ⁴ and day.⁴

XXXIX. The centurions and those who were in command of the cavalry were not disturbed by the panic which had seized the whole army, and which had arisen from the tribunes, who did not have much experience in military affairs; but they were afraid, ⁵ on account of the narrowness of the road and the size of the forests, that ⁶ the soldiers would not obey when Caesar should order them to break camp and to advance.

³ *who make.*

⁴ Use adjectives.

⁵ *propter.*

⁶ What conjunction? Why?



LATINE RESPONDE.

XXXVI. 1. Quid Ariovistus iūs esse belli dixit? 2. Quōmodō populus Rōmānus victis imperāre consuērunt? 3. Quōmodō Aedui Ariovisto stīpendiārii facti sunt? 4. Quōmodō Caesar Ariovisto iniūriam faciēbat?

XXXVII. 1. Quid questum Aedui ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Trēveri? 2. Qui Suēvis praeerat? 3. Quo Caesar magnis itineribus contendit?

XXXVIII. 1. Cum trīdūi viam prōcessisset, quid ei nuntiātum est? 2. Quid Caesar sibi faciendum esse existimābat? 3. Quōmodō flūmen Dūbis oppidum Vesontiōnem cingit?

XXXIX. 1. Quis rūmor de Germānis in Caesaris castris ortus est? 2. Quid ex hōc rūmōre subito ēvēnit? 3. Iīne, qui magnum in castris ūsum habēbant, perturbābantur? 4. Quid nonnulli Caesari nuntiābant?

PENSUM DECIMUM.

CAPUT XL.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Single Questions: A. 210, *a-f*; S. 574-578; G. 455-458; H. 351, 1-3, and Notes.

B. Double Questions: A. 211, Remark, and *a-d*; S. 580, 581; G. 459-461; H. 353, 1 and 2, and Notes.

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. In my consulship, did not Ariovistus seek very eagerly the friendship of the Roman people? 2. Why should anybody judge that he would rashly reject the favor of the Roman people? 3. If he should perceive the fairness of the conditions, would he ¹fall short of his duty? 4. When Caius Marius defeated the Cimbri and Teutons, did both commander and army deserve great praise? 5. In the servile insurrection it was seen how much advantage firmness possesses. 6. The Helvetians, who are no match for the Romans, have very often conquered the Germans. 7. Although the Gauls are wearied by the duration of the war, Ariovistus holds himself in camp. 8. The Germans are acting ²with presumption if they say ³that the army will not be obedient to command. 9. Does duty or fear prevail among you? I wish to know whether duty or fear prevails among you. 10. Have you any doubt concerning the tenth legion, or not? I wish to know whether it will be my body-guard or not.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1. Why do you think that it belongs to you to inquire with what design or in what direction you are being led? or why do you seem to despair concerning either the zeal of your commander

¹ depart from. ² Use an adverb. ³ fore ut with Present Subjunctive.

or your own valor? Are you disturbed by the unsuccessful battle and flight of the Gauls? Do you not know that Ariovistus did not give them a chance at him, but fell upon them suddenly ⁴while they were scattered, and conquered by stratagem and cunning?

2. I am persuaded that Ariovistus, when he becomes acquainted with my demands, will not ⁴be driven by rage and madness to bring war upon the Roman army. If a trial of this enemy had not been recently made, when they were assisted by the experience and training which they had received from us, we might despair of our valor; but we have very often engaged with them, and have generally conquered them, ⁵so there is no reason why we should fear.

3. There is no reason why you should fear that the soldiers will not be obedient to the command and advance, because my integrity is seen in my whole life. I shall break camp during the fourth watch, so that I may know as soon as possible whether the tenth legion alone will follow me or not.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. Quos Caesar ad concilium adhibuit? 2. Caesare consule, quid Ariovistus fecerat? 3. Quis Cimbros et Teutones pepulerat? 4. Qui eo tempore laudem meriti videbantur? 5. Nonne Helvetii cum Germanis congressi sunt? Qua fortuna? 6. Ariovistusne nuper Gallos superaverat? Quomodo? 7. Num speravit Romanos eodem modo capi posse? 8. Qui exercitui Romanorum frumentum subministrabant? 9. In quo statu hoc tempore frumentum erat? 10. Quare Caesar de quarta vigilia moturus erat? 11. De quibus non dubitabat? 12. Quid Caesar huic legioni fecerat?

⁴ Use a participle.

⁵ itaque nihil est quid.

PENSUM UNDECIMUM.

CAPITA XLI.—XLIV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. ¹Gerund and Gerundive Constructions: A. 295–301; S. 548–551; G. 427–434; H. 541–544.

B. Ablative with *opus*: A. 243, *e*; S. 417; G. 390; H. 414, IV.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XLI. 1. He ²makes this requital to the Roman people, that, invited to come into a conference, he is annoyed. 2. The tenth legion have ³thanked Caesar, and the others will ⁴feel thankful to him. 3. Caesar ⁵will receive their apology, and command the army to break camp in the fourth watch.

XLII. 1. What you before demanded concerning a conference I can now do without danger, since you are returning to reason. 2. I am ⁶very hopeful that he will not deny anything ⁷when I ask it. 3. I fear that ⁸he will entrust his safety to the infantry of the Gauls.

XLIII. 1. There was need of a mound of earth in the plain to which they came for the conference. 2. It has happened to few

¹ The Gerund construction includes the Gerund and the noun which it governs; the Gerundive construction includes the Gerundive and the noun which it limits. The Gerund construction takes the Gerund in the required case, and the noun in the case which the verb governs; the Gerundive construction takes the noun in the required case, and the Gerundive in agreement. The Gerundive construction is never translated literally, but always as the corresponding Gerund construction.

² Make requital, *grātiā referre*; feel thankful, *grātiā habere*; thank, *grātiā agere*.

³ Ablative Absolute.

⁴ coming into great hope.

⁵ to me asking.

⁶ What conjunction?

to be called king and friend by my kindness and that of the senate.
3. You have never had any just reason ⁷for demanding these rewards.

XLIV. 1. All the states of Gaul have come ⁷to renounce the friendship of Ariovistus. 2. Ariovistus brought over a multitude of Germans ⁷for the purpose of attacking the Romans. 3. I think that you have an army in Gaul ⁷for the purpose of crushing me.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XLI. When the legions had apologized to Caesar, and he had been informed that the forces of Ariovistus were twenty miles away, he sent Divitiacus forward to examine the road, and to inquire whether the soldiers were prepared ⁷to prosecute the war ⁸with eagerness. He reported that the minds of the soldiers had been changed in a wonderful manner, and the greatest desire ⁷of prosecuting the war had sprung up. And so Caesar expressed a very favorable opinion of ⁹his army, ¹⁰in which he had the greatest confidence, and commanded it to break up camp and advance as soon as possible.

XLII. When Caesar promised that he would come into a conference, he thought that Ariovistus would desist from his obstinacy. Therefore ambassadors were often sent to and fro between them, and the day for the conference was named. Caesar said that he wished to have a friendly guard if there should be any need of action, and that he would place the soldiers of the tenth legion upon the horses ¹¹which had been taken away from the Gallic cavalry.

XLIII. Since there was quite a large mound of earth at an equal distance from both camps, they came thither for the conference. Caesar informed Ariovistus that there were many just grounds of intimacy between the Romans and the Aeduians, and that there had been passed in their favor many honorable decrees

⁷ Give both the Gerund and the Gerundive construction.

⁸ Use an adverb.

⁹ *de*.

¹⁰ Dative.

¹¹ Use a participle.



of the senate. He also showed him that it was his custom to wish that the allies of the Roman people should increase in dignity, influence, and honor, and demanded that he should suffer no more Germans to cross the Rhine and bring war upon the Aeduians.

XLIV. Ariovistus asserted many things concerning his own merits: "I crossed the Rhine ¹² because I was invited by the Gauls. The Aeduians made war upon me and were conquered, and I take tribute by the right of war. I came here before you did. What do you want of me? Why did you come into this, my province of Gaul? If you do not depart, I shall treat you as a foe, not as a friend; but if I should kill you, I should do a kindness to many nobles of the Roman people, whose favor I can purchase by your death."

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXI. 1. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā, quid factum est? 2. Qui Caesari satisfacere voluērunt? 3. Quo tempore Caesar e castris profectūrus est? 4. De quo ab explōrātōribus certior factus est?

XLII. 1. Cognito Caesaris adventu, quid Ariovistus fēcit? 2. Quid Caesar de condiōne arbitrātur? 3. Cūr Ariovistus ne Caesar quem peditem ad colloquium addūceret postulāvit?

XLIII. 1. Quid Ariovistus de equitibus postulāvit? 2. Quid Caesar initio ōrātiōnis commemorāvit? 3. Quid Caesar ab Ariovisto postulāvit?

XLIV. 1. Cūr Ariovistus Rhēnum in Galliam transierat? 2. Cūr Ariovistus amīcitiam populi Rōmāni petīverat? 3. Nonne eam renuntiāre volēbat? Qua condiōne? 4. Si Rōmāni liberam possessiōnem Galliae tradiderint, quid Ariovistus faciet?

¹² Use a participle.

PENSUM DUODECIMUM.

CAPITA XLV.—XLIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Predicate Genitive: A. 214, *c*; S. 357; G. 365; H. 401, 402.
B. Subjunctive with *quīn*: A. 332, *g*; S. 499, *a*; G. 551; H. 504.
 Ablative with certain deponents (*vide* Pensum II., **A**).
 Dative with Intransitives (*vide* Pensum I., **D**).

LATINE LOQUERE.

XLV. 1. I do not deem that Gaul belongs to you rather than to the Roman people. 2. We conquered Gaul in war, and desired that it should enjoy its own laws.

XLVI. 1. While stones were being thrown at our men, the horsemen of Ariovistus were approaching nearer the mound. 2. When the conference had been broken off, Ariovistus made an attack upon our men.

XLVII. 1. In the case of Valerius, the Germans would have no temptation to do wrong. 2. I shall be sent to share the hospitality of Caesar, on account of my knowledge of the Latin language.

XLVIII. 1. Although Ariovistus may move his camp, he will not be able to cut off Caesar from provisions. 2. The cavalry selected one foot-soldier each for the sake of their own safety.

XLIX. 1. Fearing that he might be cut off from supplies, Caesar fortified a camp six hundred paces from the enemy. 2. Although Ariovistus sent his cavalry to frighten our men, nevertheless Caesar warded them off.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XLV. It is not our custom to abandon most deserving allies, nor those whom, overcome in war, the Roman people have par-

doned. Although we did not reduce the Arverni and Ruteni into a province, yet the sovereignty of the Roman people in Gaul is most just, because our army conquered the Gauls in war.

XLVI. Caesar did not wish Ariovistus to be entrapped through belief in a conference, and so he ordered his men not to throw back any stones at all; but because he saw that Ariovistus was using arrogance, and that an engagement with the cavalry would be without any danger to the tenth legion, he broke off the conference and infused into the army a desire for fighting.

XLVII. Although Ariovistus wishes me to appoint a day for a conference, there does not appear to me any good reason for conferring, the more because I do not wish to expose myself again to the savages; however, as Valerius speaks the Gallic language fluently, I shall send him to find out what Ariovistus has to say, and why the Germans cannot be prevented from throwing stones.

XLVIII. While Caesar was drawing out his forces before the camp, and ¹giving Ariovistus an opportunity of contending in battle, *he*² was moving his camp forward and engaging in daily cavalry skirmishes. If it was necessary to advance farther or to retreat more rapidly, he had very swift foot-soldiers, who attended the cavalry in battle, and prevented Caesar from ³making an attack upon them.

XLIX. Since Ariovistus was keeping himself in camp, and Caesar did not wish to be prevented from obtaining⁴ provisions, he drew up his army in a triple line, and came to a place which he had chosen as suitable for a camp. When this camp was fortified, he left a part of his army there and led the rest back to the larger camp.

LATINE RESPONDE.

- XLV. 1. Num Caesar se negotio dēsistere posse arbitrābātur? Quāre? 2. Arvernis superātis, quid populus Rōmānus fēcerat? 3. Quid senātus de victis bello voluerat?

¹ making for Ariovistus.

² *ille*.

³ impetum in eos facere.

⁴ consequi.

XLVI. 1. In colloquio, quid Caesari nuntiātum est? Quid Caesar fēcit? 2. Quāre Caesar proelium committendum esse nōn putābat? 3. Quid in mīlites elātum est? Quōmodō movēbantur?

XLVII. 1. Quid biduo post Ariovistus fēcit? Quid lēgāti petiērunt? 2. Quos Caesar ad Ariovistum mīsit? Quōmodō accepti sunt?

XLVIII. 1. Quo consilio Ariovistus ultrā Caesarem castra fēcit? 2. Quoties Caesar pro castris suas cōpias prōduxit? Quid ēvēnit?

XLIX. 1. Cūr Caesar castra minōra mūnivit? 2. Quo consilio Ariovistus expeditos et equitātum eo mīsit?

PENSUM TERTIUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA L. — LIV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative of Manner: A. 248; S. 410, (1) and (2); G. 401; H. 419, III.

Subjunctive of Purpose (*vide* Pensum I., C).

B. Use of *ne* . . . *quidem*: A. 151, *e*; S. 572, *b*; G. 444; H. 569, III., 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

L. 1. In accordance with my usual practice, I shall declare the customs of the Germans. 2. ¹Why would not Ariovistus engage in battle? ¹Would it be expedient to engage in battle, or not? 3. Is it the divine will that I should send a legion to storm the larger camp?

LI. 1. The Germans drew up a triple line of battle, and used their chariots and wagons for appearance. 2. The women, with outstretched hands, will implore them to leave no hope in flight.

LII. 1. The third line was sent that it might be ²a relief to our men. 2. When Caesar had observed this, he appointed a questor over the legions. 3. Time was not given even for throwing javelins at our soldiers.

LIII. 1. Ariovistus did not cease to flee until he had reached the bank of the Rhine. 2. He, with his two wives, escaped in a small boat. 3. ³Although the lots were consulted three times concerning Procillus, he was uninjured.

LIV. 1. The Ubii pursued ⁴and slew a great number of the Suevi. 2. Caesar concluded two very important wars in one summer.

¹ *Vide* Pensum X.

³ Concessive (*vide* Pensum VII., A).

² Two Datives (*vide* Pensum IV., C). ⁴ Use a participle.



LATINE SCRIBE.

L. In accordance with the custom of the Germans, their matrons announced from the lots and divinations whether or not it was the divine will that Ariovistus should engage in battle. They said it was not expedient that battle should be joined, and so Caesar was not able, even by leading his forces out of both camps, ⁵to induce Ariovistus ^{6 7}to come out.

LI. After the Germans had placed the women on the chariots and wagons, and ⁸led their auxiliaries out of camp, and ⁸drawn up a line of battle, the women wept and begged them to leave in camp a guard which seemed to be sufficient.

LII. When Crassus observed that the battle had been begun on the right wing, and that the Germans, ⁸having formed a phalanx, were sustaining the attacks of our swords, and that our soldiers were leaping upon the phalanxes and wounding the enemy from above, he commanded the cavalry to press heavily upon the left wing of the enemy.

LIIL. Although Ariovistus escaped, both his wives perished in the flight, and one of his two daughters was slain in the battle. Great pleasure was brought to Caesar, not more on account of the victory than because his two friends, Caius Valerius Procillus and Marcus Mettius, were found and brought back to him.

LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Proximo die institūto suo quid Caesar fēcit? 2. Quo consilio Ariovistus partem suārum cōpiārum mīsit? 3. Quid sortes Germānis declārāverant?

LI. 1. Cūr Caesar ālārios in conspectu hostium constituit? 2. Cūr Germāni omnem suam aciem rēdis et carris circumdēdērunt? 3. Mulieres Germānōrum in proelium proficiscentes quid implōrābant?

⁵ persuādēre.

⁶ What case, and why?

⁷ ut with the Subjunctive.

⁸ Ablative Absolute.

LII. 1. Quos Caesar singulis legiōnibus praefecit? Quo consilio? 2. Quid tū ipse fecit? 3. Nonne Germāni a dextro cornu vehementer nostram aciem premēbant? Quid P. Crassus tū fecit?

LIIL. 1. Nonne Germāni terga vertērunt? Quum fugere dēstitērunt? 2. Quid uxōribus Ariovisti accidit? 3. Procillus et Mettius, amīci Caesaris, repertine sunt?

LIBER II.

PENSUM QUARTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA I. — IV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Subjunctive with verbs of fearing: A. 331, *f*; S. 492; G. 552; H. 498, III., Note 1.

B. Ablative of Cause: A. 245; S. 404; G. 407; H. 416.

Ablative of Specification (*vide* Pensum I., A).

C. Ablative with Comparatives: A. 247; S. 416; G. 399; H. 417.

D. Dative of the Agent: A. 232; S. 383; G. 352 and 353; H. 388.

LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. Caesar is informing Labienus; Labienus is informed by Caesar; Caesar informed him; he was informed; Caesar will inform him; he will be informed; Caesar has informed him; he has been informed; Caesar had informed him; he had been informed. 2. The letters of Labienus informed Caesar that the Belgae were conspiring. 3. The Belgae feared that our army would be led against them. 4. The more powerful had the means for hiring men.

II. 1. Caesar will be alarmed by these rumors and messages. 2. He will employ the Senones to inform him of the things which are being done. 3. He does not think he ¹ought to hesitate ²to go to the Belgae.

III. 1. Caesar came suddenly and sooner than anybody expected. 2. ³Myself and all my possessions; ³ourselves and all our possessions; ³yourself and all your possessions; ³yourselves

¹ Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

² *quā* with the Subjunctive.

³ Make these all Accusative.

and all your possessions; himself and all his possessions; herself and all her possessions; themselves and all their possessions. 3. The Remi entrusted themselves and all their possessions to the protection and power of Caesar.

IV. 1. What states are in arms, and what can they do in war? 2. The Belgae settled in Gaul on account of the fertility of the place.

LATINE SCRIBE.

I. When Caesar was informed that the Belgae were giving hostages to one another, he feared that ⁴ they were instigated by several of the Gauls, who, on account of an instability and fickleness of mind, desired a change of government.

II. At the beginning of summer Quintus Pedius, the lieutenant, led two new legions into hither Gaul, because the Senones had informed Caesar that the Belgae were collecting troops and bringing together an army into one place.

III. The ambassadors of the Remi said: "We have not combined with the rest of the Belgae, nor conspired against the Roman people. We are ready to commit ourselves and all our possessions to your protection, to give hostages, and to do your commands. All the rest of the Belgae are in arms, and we cannot restrain even the Suessiones,⁵ our kinsmen, from combining with them."

IV. In valor,⁶ influence,⁶ and numbers,⁶ the Bellovaci were the most powerful of the Belgae; but, on account of the integrity and prudence of Galba, king of the Suessiones, the conduct of the war was, by the consent of all, conferred upon him.

LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Ubi Caesar in hibernis erat? 2. Qui contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrābant? 3. Quid Galli moleste ferēbant?

⁴ What conjunction? Why?

⁵ Between what two words should this word stand?

⁶ In what case are these words, and why?

II. 1. Quando Caesar ad exercitum venit? 2. Dat negotium Senonibus, ut quid faciant?

III. 1. Quos Rēmi ad Caesarem miserunt? 2. Qui sēsē cum Belgis coniunxerant? 3. Quibus lēgibus Suessiōnes ūtēbantur?

IV. 1. Unde plērique Belgae orti sunt? 2. Quos Belgae intrā fines suos ingredi prohibuerant? 3. Quam magnum imperium Divitiacus obtinuerat?

PENSUM QUINTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA V. — VIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Construction with **interest**: A. 222; S. 368; G. 381; H. 406, III.

Gerund and Gerundive Constructions (*vide* Pensum XI., A).

B. Ablative of Separation: A. 243; S. 413; G. 388; H. 414.

C. Appositives: A. 183 and 184; S. 324 and 325; G. 318 and 319; H. 363.

D. Adjectives limiting a part: A. 193; S. 442; G. 287, Remark; H. 440, 2, notes 1 and 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

V. 1. The children of the chief men were brought to Caesar as hostages. 2. It concerns the common safety that the Aedui lay waste the country. 3. Since the Belgae were approaching towards him, he led his army across the Aisne.

VI. 1. Bibrax, a town of the Remi, was attacked by the Belgae on their march. 2. The Gauls besiege¹ a town by forming a testudo. 3. They have stripped the wall of its defenders, and advanced to the gates.

VII. 1. Balearic slingers were sent as a relief to the townspeople. 2. The hope² of gaining possession of the town abandoned the enemy. 3. The Belgae will set on fire the villages and buildings of the Remi.

VIII. 1. The enemy's distinguished reputation for valor³ made Caesar refrain from battle. 2. Caesar will ascertain that his men are not inferior to the enemy. 3. Caesar will build forts and locate military engines at the extremities of the trench.

¹ oppugnāre.

² Give both the Gerund and the Gerundive construction.

³ efficit ut with the Subjunctive.



LATINE SCRIBE.

V. The camp which Caesar has pitched ⁴ on the other side of the Aisne is fortified ⁵ on one side by the bank of the river, and renders all the country ⁶ which is behind him safe from the enemy. Over the river Aisne is a bridge, which Quintus Titurius Sabinus, the lieutenant, with six cohorts, is guarding.⁷

VI. Because Iccius, who is in command of the town, cannot hold out any longer, he will send an ambassador to Caesar to announce that the Belgae are throwing stones and darts ⁸ at the wall, and he wishes aid to be sent to him.

VII. Since the coming of the Numidian and Cretan archers and the Balearic slingers brought to the Remi a zeal for fighting with the hope of defence, the enemy withdrew from the town, and, ⁹ having laid waste the fields, marched through the territory of the Remi and pitched a camp ¹⁰ near to Caesar's camp.

VIII. There was a place before the camp naturally convenient and suitable for drawing up a line of battle. There Caesar commanded that six legions be marshalled in order of battle, and that the two legions which had been last levied be left in camp, in order that, if there should be need of anything, he would be able to lead them out as a re-enforcement.

LATINE RESPONDE.

V. 1. Quid Caesar senātum Rēmōrum facere iussit? Quos obsides postulāvit? ¹¹ 2. Quid Divitiacum facere Caesar voluit? Quo Caesar exercitum suum dūcere mātūrāvit? 3. Quid Caesar Titurium facere iussit?

VI. 1. Ubi Bibrax erat? Quid Belgae facere coepērunt? 2. Quis oppido tum praefuerat? 3. Num in mūro consistendi

⁴ trans.

⁵ ab uno latere.

⁶ regio.

⁷ tūtāri.

⁸ in mūrum.

⁹ Ablative Absolute.

¹⁰ prope with the Accusative.

¹¹ demand.

potestas cuiquam erat? Nonne Iccius ad Caesarem petens subsidium mīsit?

VII. 1. Quando Caesar Iccio subsidium mīsit? Quos mīsit? 2. Nonne eōrum adventus Rēmis spem tulit? Quōmodō Belgae affecti sunt? 3. Nonne Belgae discessērunt? Ubi castra posuērunt?

VIII. 1. Num Caesar primo proelium commisit? Quāre? 2. Ubi Caesar transversam fossam obduxit? Quae ad extrēmas fossas collocāvit? 3. Ubi sex legiōnes constituit? Quid hostes fēcerant?

PENSUM SEXTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA IX. — XII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Use of *se* and *suus*: A. 196; S. 445; G. 294 and 295; H. 448 and 449.

B. Complementary Final Clauses: A. 331; S. 485 and 486; G. 546; H. 498, I.

C. Dative with Adjectives: A. 234, *a*; S. 389; G. 356; H. 391.

D. Clauses of Result with *fēcit*, etc.: A. 332, *e*; S. 496; G. 557; H. 498, II., Note 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

IX. 1. Our men will wait [to see] if the enemy cross the marsh. 2. Neither army will make a beginning of crossing. The enemy will hasten to the river. 3. A part of their forces has been led across the river.

X. 1. All the slingers and archers were led by Caesar across the bridge. 2. They drove back a great number of the enemy and slew some. 3. The enemy found that provisions had begun to fail them.

XI. 1. They departed from camp with great noise and confusion. 2. Every one sought for himself the first place in the journey. They made their departure seem like a flight. 3. Caesar was unable to perceive for what reason they were departing.

XII. 1. The territory of the Suessiones is next to the Remi. 2. The enemy had not yet recovered from terror. 3. The ditch at Noviodunum was very wide. 4. Caesar could not take the town by storm. 5. The Suessiones were amazed at the greatness of Caesar's works.



LATINE SCRIBE.

IX. When the enemy found a ford at the river, they endeavored ¹to go across with this design, that, ²having captured the fort by storm, they might lay waste the territory of the Remi. If they had done this, they would have hindered our men from foraging.

X. When the enemy had learned that the Bellovaci were unwilling to delay longer, and that they could not take the town by storm nor pass the river, they resolved that it was best that they should return home. If the Romans should introduce an army into the territory of any tribe,³ they determined that they would assemble from all sides for defending them.

XI. Our men had been commanded to kill as many of the enemy as the length of the day allowed, and at sunset to betake themselves into camp. They fell upon the rear of the enemy while fleeing and followed them for many miles. Since the van appeared to be removed from danger, they broke ranks and placed all hope of safety for themselves in flight.

XII. After the Suessiones had come into the town of Noviodunum, Caesar quickly commanded that the vineae be brought up to the town, a mound be thrown up, and towers built. Since the enemy had never seen nor heard of so great speed, they were greatly agitated. And so they sent ambassadors concerning a surrender, and, the Remi requesting that Caesar would spare them, they obtained it.

LATINE RESPONDE.

IX. 1. Palus erat magna? Ubi palus erat? 2. Quid hostes exspectabant? 3. Nostri parati in armis erant? Quo consilio? 4. Quid hostes ad flumen fecerunt? Num suas copias traducere potuerunt?

¹ transire.² Ablative Absolute.³ populus.

X. 1. Quos Caesar pontem trādūcit? Quo consilio? 2. Ubi nostri hostes aggressi sunt? Quid ēvēnit?⁴ 3. Quid hostes constituērunt?

XI. 1. Quando hostes ⁵castra movērunt? Id quiētē⁶ fēcērunt? 2. Quid Caesar fēcit? Quāre? 3. Quid primā luce fēcit? Quos his praefēcit? 4. Quem subsequi iussit? 5. Nostri multos interfēcērunt?

XII. 1. Postridiē eius diēi, quo Caesar ivit? 2. Quid cōnātus est? Quid ēvēnit?⁴ 3. Quid Suessiōnes petiērunt? Id impetrāvērunt?

⁴ *resulted.*

⁵ *break camp.*

⁶ *quietly.*

PENSUM SEPTIMUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA XIII.—XVII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Use of *causa*: A. 245, *c*; S. 404, *b*; G. 372; H. p. 221, footnote 2.

B. Partitive Genitive: A. 216, *a*; S. 354 and 355; G. 366–371; H. 397.

C. Tenses of the Infinitive: A. 336; S. 538; G. 530 and 531; H. 537.

D. Prepositions with the Ablative: A. 152, *b*; S. 430; G. 418; H. 434.

E. Final Clauses with *quo*: A. 317, 3, *b*; S. 482, (3); G. 545, 2; H. 497, II. 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XIII. 1. The two sons of king Galba were received as hostages. 2. The Suessiones delivered up all the arms in the town. Therefore they were admitted to a surrender. 3. All the old men went out from the town to Caesar.

XIV. 1. Divitiacus, who had returned to Caesar, spoke in behalf of the Bellovaci. 2. The leaders knew that they had brought great¹ calamity upon the state. 3. The influence of the Aedui will be increased among all the Belgae.

XV. 1. Out of respect for Divitiacus, Caesar preserved the Bellovaci. 2. Caesar says that he has demanded six hundred hostages. | Caesar said that he had demanded six hundred hostages. 3. The Nervii permit no wine to be brought into their territory. |

✓ XVI. 1. Caesar is informed by the prisoners that the Nervii are awaiting his coming. 2. He was informed that they were on the other side of the river Sambre. 3. They will persuade the Veromandui to try the same fortune of war. ✓

¹ *magnus*, *a*, *um*.

XVII. 1. It was learned that certain ones had gone by night to the Nervii. 2. There will be no difficulty ² in seizing the baggage of the enemy. 3. The Nervii think that they will not disregard the advice. The Nervii thought that they would not disregard the advice.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XIII. When Caesar had led his army against the Bellovaci, they conveyed themselves and all their possessions into a town. All the old men and the women, having according to their custom ³ extended their hands to Caesar, indicated by the voice that they sought peace from him.

XIV. After Divitiacus had dismissed his forces, he returned to Caesar. He says that the Bellovaci were urged by their chief men to bring war upon the Romans; that the instigators of that plot have fled to Britain; and that the Aedui ask, in behalf of the Bellovaci, that Caesar will use his customary clemency towards them.

XV. When Caesar had come to the territory of the Ambiani, and they had without delay surrendered themselves and all their possessions, he inquired concerning the character and customs of the Nervii. He was informed that they were a people of great bravery, and that they had declared that they would not surrender themselves to Caesar, nor throw aside their national courage.

XVI. Since the Nervii have persuaded the Atrebates and Veromandui to try the same fortune of war, they have all stationed themselves on the other side of the Sambre. The forces of the Aduatuci are expected by them, and the women have all been put together in one place.

XVII. From early times the Nervii have been weak in cavalry, nor do they give attention to this even now; ⁴ and so, in order that they may the more easily hinder the cavalry of those who come to them for the sake of plunder, they have cut and bent

² Use an Infinitive.

³ Ablative Absolute.

⁴ itaque.

young trees, and made these hedges present ⁵ a fortification like a wall.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XIII. 1. In quod oppidum Bellovaci se suaque omnia contulērunt? 2. Quid maiōres nātu dixērunt? 3. Quid pueri mulieresque fēcērunt?

XIV. 1. Quis pro his facit verba? 2. Qui Bellovacis persuāderant ut ab Aeduis deficerent? 3. Cūr illi in Britanniam profūgerant?

XV. 1. Cūr Caesar Bellovacos in fidem recēpit? 2. Cūr sexcentos obsides poposcit? 3. Cum in Ambianōrum fines pervēmisset, quid Ambiani fēcērunt?

XVI. 1. Ubi Nervii consēderant? 2. Quem in locum mulieres suas coniēcērant?

XVII. 1. ⁶ Quid spectans Caesar explorātōres centuriōnesque praemisit? 2. Nonne quīdam ex Belgis ad Nervios pervēnērunt? 3. Nervii eōrum consilium omīsērunt?

⁵ What mood? *vide* Pensum XVI., D.

⁶ For what purpose?

PENSUM DUODEVICESIMUM.

CAPITA XVIII. — XXII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Accusative of Extent: A. 257; S. 423; G. 335 and 336; H. 379.

B. Comparative Clauses with **atque** (**ac**): A. 234, *a*, Note 2; S. 562, (3), *b*; G. 646; H. 554, 2, Note.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation (*vide* Pensum IX., **B**).

Dative of the Agent: (*vide* Pensum XIV. **D**).

C. Complementary Infinitive: A. 271; S. 532; G. 424; H. 533.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XVIII. 1. The lowest part of the hill is open for about two hundred paces. 2. The enemy are concealed in these woods. 3. The hill on the upper part is woody, so that it cannot easily be seen into the interior.

XIX. 1. The plan of march ¹ is different from what has been reported. 2. The baggage has been placed behind six light armed legions. 3. Our cavalry was easily routed and thrown into confusion.

XX. 1. Caesar will have to do everything at once. 2. The displaying of the standard is the signal when it is necessary to run to arms. 3. A great part of these arrangements was prevented by the shortness of the time.

XXI. 1. Caesar exhorts the tenth legion to sustain bravely the attacks of the enemy. 2. Time was wanting for taking the coverings from the shields. 3. In seeking your own [companies] you will lose time ² for fighting.

XXII. 1. The army will be drawn up as ³ the necessity of the

¹ *has itself otherwise than.*

² Not Dative.

³ Use the adverb **ut**.

time demands.⁴ 2. The legions, ⁵some in one quarter, others in another, are resisting the enemy.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XVIII. The river Sambre was about three feet in depth, and a hill opposite to the camp of Caesar was open at the bottom and woody on the upper part. The enemy had stationed ⁶a few guards of cavalry along the river in the open space.

XIX. The Nervii, who had concealed themselves within the woods, made an attack from time to time upon our cavalry and slingers, and again retreated into the woods to their [friends]. Meanwhile the six legions of Caesar began to fortify a camp on the opposite hill, and the Nervii, who were concealed in the forests, suddenly rushed out in full force and ran down to the river with incredible speed.

XX. Caesar must do everything at once: the standard must be displayed, the soldiers must be called off from the work, the line of battle must be formed, the soldiers encouraged, and the watchword given. Since the soldiers have been trained in former battles, their skill and experience will be of advantage in these difficulties, and they will be able to suggest to themselves what is necessary to be done.

XXI. After Caesar had exhorted the soldiers not to be confused in mind, he gave the signal for beginning battle and came to the tenth legion. He found them fighting, and having departed, he hurried off into another part ⁷for the sake of animating the troops.

XXII. In so unfavorable a condition of affairs, the events of fortune were various. The enemy were withstood by the scattered legions, some in one quarter, others in another, and very dense hedges obstructed the view, so that Caesar was able neither to post regular reserves nor to issue all the commands.

⁴ What mood?

⁵ *Vide* Pensum IX., D.

⁶ *disponere*.

⁷ Write with *ad* in both the Gerund and the Gerundive construction.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XVIII. 1. Num Caesaris castra ⁹in plānitie pōnēbantur? 2. Quam multos passūs collis adversus est apertus? 3. Quot pedum altitūdo Sabis erat?

XIX. 1. Quem Caesar praemisit? 2. Quibus subsequēbātur? 3. Quos Caesar ⁹in itinere ¹⁰a fronte duxit? 4. Qui agmen clausērunt? 5. Nonne equites facile pulsi sunt? 6. Nonne hostes adverso colle contendērunt? Quo?

XX. 1. Quae Caesari erat agenda? 2. Quae quārum rerum magnam partem impediēbant? 3. Num lēgāti Caesaris imperia expectābant? Quid fecērunt?

XXI. 1. Quid spectans Caesar, quam in partem fors obtulit, decurrit? 2. Num decimam legiōnem longā orātiōne cohortātus est? 3. Quo in loco quisque miles, ab opere dēveniens, constitit? Quāre?

XXII. 1. Quemadmodum exercitus instructus est? 2. Cūr fortunae ēventūs sunt varii?

⁸ on a plain.

⁹ on the march.

¹⁰ in the van.

PENSUM UNDEVICESIMUM.

CAPITA XXIII. — XXVI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Contracted Genitive : A. 74, *a* ; S. 133, (1) ; G. 69, Remark 2 ; H. 120.

B. Absolute Comparative and Superlative : A. 93, *a* and *b* ; S. 164, *a* and *b* ; G. 312, 2 and 317 ; H. 444, 1.

C. Dative of Separation : A. 229 ; S. 380 ; G. 344 ; H. 385, 2, 4, 2) and 386, 2.

D. Agreement of Participles : A. 186 ; S. 332 ; G. 439 ; H. 438, 1.

E. Agreement of Verbs : A. 205, *d* ; S. 321 ; G. 281, Exception 1 ; H. 463, I.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXIII. 1. The ninth and tenth legions took their stand on the left part of the line. These legions opposed the Atrebat¹. 2. A great number of the Atrebat¹, undertaking to cross the river, were slain. 3. All the Nervii, in very close order, will hasten to the Roman camp.

XXIV. 1. Our cavalry were routed by the first assault of the enemy. 2. The camp followers saw that our men were victorious. 3. They went out for the purpose of plundering.² 4. The cavalry of the Treveri had been sent by their state to Caesar as auxiliaries.

XXV. 1. All the centurions of the fourth cohort were slain, and the standard was lost. 2. Publius Sextius Baculus, a very brave man, was exhausted by many wounds. 3. Some of the soldiers, deserted by the rear, withdrew from the battle.

XXVI. 1. They do not fear that³ they will be surrounded by the enemy⁴ on the rear. 2. Titus Labienus will send the tenth legion as a relief to the seventh. 3. They saw that the camp and legions and commander were involved in great danger.

¹ Why is this in the Dative case ?

² Is this a Gerund or a Gerundive ?

³ What conjunction ? Why ?

⁴ a *novissimo agmine*.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXIII. The Atrebatas, breathless with running and fatigue, were quickly driven into the river, and a great part of them entangled were slain. In another part [of the field] the Veromandui, having been routed by the eleventh and eighth legions, were fighting on the banks of the river. But the Nervii surrounded the twelfth and seventh legions on their exposed flank and made for^s the camp.

XXIV. When our cavalry and light armed infantry, who were betaking themselves into the camp, had seen the camp followers precipitately commit themselves to flight, they themselves sought flight in another direction. The cavalry of the Treveri, thoroughly frightened by these things, hastened home and related to their state that the slingers and cavalry were routed, that the legions were surrounded and overcome, and that the Nervii had possession of the Roman camp.

XXV. Caesar perceived that his men were hard pressed and the affair was at a crisis, that Publius Sextius Baculus, the chief centurion, was exhausted by many wounds, that the standard of the fourth legion had been lost and the standard-bearer slain, that the soldiers of the twelfth legion were crowded together, and that some were withdrawing from the battle. He saw that the enemy were pressing upon each flank, and that there was no reserve which he could bring up. And so, snatching a shield from a soldier, he advanced to the front of the line and infused hope in the legions.

XXVI. When the tribunes had formed a junction of the legions, and the soldiers did not fear that the enemy would surround them, they stood their ground more boldly. In the meantime the two legions which had been a guard to the baggage, having set out on a run, were seen on the top of the hill, and the tenth legion, having been sent by Titus Labienus as a relief to Caesar, left nothing undone in the way of speed.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXIII. 1. Quae legiōnes in sinistrā parte acie constitērunt? Qui his obvērunt? 2. Nonne legiōnes duae Atrebates in flūmen compulērunt? Quid postea fēcērunt? 3. Ubi Veromandui proeliābantur? 4. Quo Nervii contendēbant?

XXIV. 1. Nonne equites hostium impetu pulsi sunt? 2. Se in castra recipientes, quibus occurrēbant? 3. Qui alii aliam in partem ferēbantur?

XXV. 1. Quo Caesar prōfectus est? Quos mīlites confertos vidit? 2. Num hostes intermittēbant? Nonne instābant? 3. Quid Caesar mīliti detraxit? Quo prōcessit?

XXVI. 1. Quid Caesar tribūnos militum facere monuit? 2. Ubi milites legionum duarum conspiciēbantur? 3. Quam legionem Titus Labienus subsidio misit?



PENSUM VICESIMUM.

CAPITA XXVII. — XXX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Limiting Genitive: A. 213; S. 351; G. 357; H. 395.
B. Ablative with *nitor*, etc.: A. 254, *b*; S. 420; G. 403, Remark 3; N. 425, 1, Note.
C. Comparative with *amplius*, etc.: A. 247, *c*; S. 416, *c*; G. 311, Remark 4; H. 417, 1, Note 2.
D. Ablative of Accompaniment: A. 248, *a*; S. 410, (1); G. 391; H. 419, I.
E. Historical Infinitive: A. 275; S. 530, *a*; G. 650; H. 536, 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXVII. 1. The arrival of the tenth legion caused a great change of affairs. 2. The soldiers, leaning on their shields, renewed the battle. 3. The cavalry by their valor wiped out the disgrace of flight. 4. The camp followers, even though unarmed, will attack the armed enemy.

XXVIII. 1. The nation and name of the Nervii was reduced almost to annihilation. 2. The old men think that nothing is safe to the conquered. 3. Caesar will use compassion towards the wretched and suppliant Nervii.

XXIX. 1. The Aduatuci, who are coming with troops, will return home. 2. There are rocks and precipices of not more than three hundred feet ¹in height. 3. Six thousand Cimbri and Teutons were left on this side of the Rhine, together with their baggage.

XXX. 1. Our men contended with the Aduatuci in trifling skirmishes. 2. They saw that our men were constructing a tower and raising a mound. When they saw this they laughed at the

¹ in altitudinem.

Romans.² 3. Men of small³ stature can move a tower of ⁴very great weight.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXVII. By the arrival of the tenth legion so great a change of affairs took place that the camp followers, the horsemen, and the legionary soldiers displayed great courage. Even those who, weakened by their wounds, had fallen, leaned⁵ upon their shields and renewed the battle. But the enemy stood upon the prostrate bodies of their [friends] who had fallen, and threw their weapons against our men as from a mound.

XXVIII. When this battle is announced to the old men, who, together with the children and women, are in the marshes, they will think that nothing is an obstacle to the Roman people. And so they will send ambassadors to Caesar, and ask⁶ that he will use compassion towards the conquered and spare them.

XXIX. The town of the Aduatuci had very high rocks and precipices around it on all sides, and they conveyed themselves and all their possessions into that town. There was an approach on one side, but a very high double wall fortified it, and upon the wall sharpened stakes and rocks of great weight had been placed.

XXX. On the arrival of Caesar frequent sallies were made from the town by the Aduatuci, but when they had been surrounded by a rampart they kept themselves within the town. Caesar's men began⁷ to build a tower at a distance, and the people of the Aduatuci taunted them from the wall with remarks, because men of so small stature trusted that they were able to move a tower of so great weight.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXVII. 1. Quōrum adventu commūtatio facta est? 2. Cūr cālōnes hostes occurrērunt? 3. Nonne hostes magnam virtūtem praestitērunt?

² Accusative case.

³ parvus.

⁴ maximus.

⁵ Use a participle.

⁶ A. 331; S. 486; G. 546; H. 498, I.

⁷ coepisse.

XXVIII. 1. Quid hoc proelio ēvēnit? 2. Quid maiōres nātu fēcērunt? Ubi fuerant? 3. Quōmodō Caesar eis ūsus est?

XXIX. 1. Hāc pugnā nuntiātā, quid Aduātuci fēcērunt? 2. Quae suum oppidum ex omnibus partibus habēbat? Quōmodō mūnītum erat? 3. Ex quibus Aduātuci erant prognāti?

XXX. 1. Prīmo adventu exercitus nostri, quid factum est? 2. Quando Aduātuci oppido sēsē continēre coepērunt? 3. Ubi turrim constitui vīdērunt, quid fēcērunt?



PENSUM VICESIMUM PRIMUM.

CAPITA XXXI. — XXXV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Causal Clauses with **quod**, etc.: A. 321; S. 519; G. 540 and 541; H. 516, I., II.

B. Causal Clauses with **cum**: A. 326; S. 510, (2); G. 587; H. 517.

C. Prohibitions: A. 269, *a*; S. 529; G. 264, II.; H. 489.

D. Ablative of Material: A. 244; S. 405, *c*, and Note; G. 396; H. 415, III.

E. Genitive with **postridīe**, etc.: A. 223, *e*; S. 355, *b*; G. 371, Remark 4; H. 398, 5.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXXI. 1. The unusual spectacle startled the Aduatuci. 2. It made them send ambassadors to Caesar. 3. They had heard of his clemency and moderation.

XXXII. 1. I will spare you according to my custom rather than according to your desert. 2. I will command your neighbors that they shall not do you any harm. 3. We shall do the things which you have commanded.

XXXIII. 1. They made a sally because they thought that Caesar would keep watch rather carelessly. 2. Their shields, made of bark, were covered with skins. 3. The signal was quickly given by fires, because Caesar had commanded it. 4. The next day the gates were broken open, since no one was defending them.

XXXIV. Publius Crassus informed Caesar that the Veneti and Venelli are maritime states.

XXXV. 1. Those nations which dwelt across the Rhine sent ambassadors to Caesar. 2. The legions were led into winter quarters among the Carnutes.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXXI. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar by the Aduatuci, who said: "We think that the Romans could not move forward so great engines without divine aid, and we commit ourselves and all our possessions to your power. We earnestly ask one thing: if you spare us, do not despoil us of our arms, because all our neighbors are hostile."

XXXII. Caesar replied: "I will spare you if you surrender before the battering ram has touched the wall; but there is no condition of surrender, except upon the delivery of the arms." They cast a large quantity of their arms into the trench, but, as Caesar afterwards discovered, they concealed and retained in the town about a third part.

XXXIII. The townspeople believed that Caesar would dismiss his guards, because a surrender had been made. Therefore, during the third watch they made a sally from the town where they thought the ascent to our fortifications was least difficult. The signal was immediately given by fires and our soldiers ran thither. The enemy fought ¹very sharply, since all hope of safety depended upon their valor alone, but about five thousand of them were slain.

XXXV. Since a high opinion of this war was spread among the barbarians, ambassadors came to Caesar from the nations which dwelt across the Rhine. Because Caesar was leading his army into winter quarters, he ordered these ambassadors to give hostages and to do his commands. They, having promised that they would return to him at the beginning of the next summer, proceeded ²into Germany.

LATINE RESPONDE.

- XXXI. 1. De qua Aduātuci ad Caesarem lēgātos mīsērunt ?
 2. Quāre Rōmānos cum ope dīvīna bellum gerere existimārunť ?
 3. Nonne fīnitimi sunt inimīci ? 4. Num arma trādere voluērunt ?

¹ ācerriṃṣ.² in Germāniam.

XXXII. 1. Num Caesar, quod petiērunt, dedit? 2. Quid pollicitus est se facturum? 3. Quid Aduātuci dixērunt? Num id fecērunt? 4. Quantum temporis pace ūsi sunt?

XXXIII. 1. Quid sub vesperum Caesar iussit? Quāre id fēcit? 2. Nonne Aduātuci excursiōnem fēcērunt? Qua in parte? 3. Proelium fuit? Qui victōres fuērunt? Quam multi hostium interfecti sunt?

XXXIV. 1. Quis Venetos et alias civitātes vicit?⁸ 2. Ubi hae civitātes fuērunt?

XXXV. 1. Quae civitātes lēgātos ad Caesarem misērunt? 2. Quid lēgāti polliciti sunt? 3. Quid Caesar eos facere iussit? 4. Quo properābat?

⁸ *conquered.*

LIBER III.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA I. — VI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Omission of *nōn* : A. 149, *e* ; S. 563, (2), *b* ; G. 484, 3, Remark 1 ; H. 552, 2.

B. Adjectives used as Nouns : A. 188 ; S. 438 ; G. 195, Remarks 1-6 ; H. 441.

C. Adjectives for the English Genitive : A. 190 ; S. 440 ; G. 360 ; H. 395, Note 2.

D. Genitive limiting a Gerund : A. 298, *a* ; S. 550, *c* ; G. 429, Remark 1 ; H. 542, I., Note 1.

E. Omission of *ut* : A. 331, *f*, Remark ; S. 491 ; G. 546, Remark 3 ; H. 499, 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. The merchants travelled through the Alps with great danger. 2. Servius Galba was sent, with part of the cavalry, against the Nantuates. 3. Galba was permitted ¹ to locate the twelfth legion among the Veragri.

II. 1. Galba is informed that the Seduni and Veragri are occupying the mountains. 2. They have formed a plan of crushing the cohorts because of their fewness.

III. 1. Some delivered opinions of this sort, ² because safety was almost despaired of. 2. It is pleasing to the greater part to leave the baggage and make a sally.

IV. 1. Not only not the weary, but not even the wounded,

¹ Not Infinitive.

² What does this clause mean if the verb is Indicative ? What, if it is Subjunctive ? (*Vide Pensum XXI., A.*)

withdrew from the battle. 2. Our soldiers bore aid to that part, because it seemed to be hard pressed.

V. 1. The enemy are pressing on quite sharply, and have begun to fill up the trenches. 2. The only hope of safety consists^{3 4} in making a sally and trying the last resort.

VI. 1. Ten thousand barbarians were surrounded and slain. 2. They were not permitted to halt even upon the higher places.

LATINE SCRIBE.

I., II. When hostages had been given by the Nantuates, Veragri, and Seduni, Galba stationed two cohorts among the Nantuates, and assigned to the remaining cohorts of the legion for wintering one part of the village of Octodurus, which is divided into two parts by a river. The Gauls thought that Galba was attempting to join these places to the Roman province for the sake of a permanent possession, and had persuaded themselves that the legion, on account of its fewness, was not able to sustain even their first attack. And so they formed a plan for renewing the war, and withdrew from the village by night.

III. When Galba had received this announcement, the fortifications being not yet completed, and all the higher places being filled with armed men, he quickly called a council. Opinions having been sought, some⁵ thought they^{6 7} ought to hasten away for safety, others⁵ delivered opinions of this sort, that they should reserve this plan for the last, and meanwhile defend the camp.

IV. When the signal was given, the enemy hurled stones and javelins upon our rampart. While our men were fresh⁸ they resisted bravely, but, on account of their fewness, those wearied by the long fighting could not withdraw from the battle. In this the enemy overmatched them, because when they were weary they were succeeded by others; but not only not the tired, but not even

³ esse.

⁴ Use *si* with the Ablative Absolute.

⁵ *alii . . . alii*.

⁶ What case?

⁷ *Vide Pensum IX., B.*

⁸ *with fresh powers.*

the wounded of our men, could, ⁹ for the sake ¹⁰ of recovering [themselves], leave the places where they stood.¹¹

V., VI. Publius Sextius Baculus, who was disabled by wounds in the engagement with the Nervii, showed to Galba that the soldiers ought to be permitted to recover from fatigue, and afterwards, when the signal was given, to sally forth from the camp. And so, since the matter was in a crisis, the soldiers were quickly instructed to discontinue the fight. The sally was made from all the gates suddenly, and no opportunity was left to the enemy to collect their senses. Thus fortune was changed, and more than a third part of those who had entertained the hope of gaining possession of the camp were slain. Our soldiers, having put to flight the panic-stricken remainder, betook themselves into the fortifications.

LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Quo Galba missus est? 2. Quid facere huic permissum est?

II. 1. Nonne Galli legiōnem dēspiciēbant? Quāre? 2. Cūr Galli dolēbant?

III. 1. Convocāto consilio, quid Galba fēcit? 2. Cuiusmodi nonnullae sententiae dicēbantur? 3. Maiōri parti placuit, quid interim facere?

IV. 1. Quando hostes ex omnibus partibus dēcucurrērunt? 2. Quōmodō primo nostri repugnābant?

V. 1. Quantum temporis pugnantur? 2. Nonne extrēmum auxilium Rōmāni experti sunt?

VI. 1. Qui ēventus ēruptiōnis fuit? 2. Quam multi hostium interfecti sunt?

⁹ *Vide Pensum XVII., A.*

¹⁰ Write in three ways.

¹¹ Use the Pluperfect of *consistere*.

PENSUM VICESIMUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA VII. — XI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Independent Indicative: A. 342 *a*, and Note; S. 500 (1); G. 631, Remark 2; H. 529, II., Note 1, 2).

B. Accusative with Compounds: A. 228 *a*; S. 377, (2); G. 330; H. 386, 1.

C. Relative Clauses of Purpose: A. 317, 2; S. 482, (2); G. 545, 1; H. 497, 1.

D. Superlative of Eminence with *quam*: A. 93, *b*; S. 164, *c*; G. 317; H. 170, 2, (2).

E. First Periphrastic Conjugation: A. 113, *b*, 1, and Note, and 129; S. 229, (1); G. 239; H. 233.

LATINE LOQUERE.

VII. 1. Caesar had every reason to think that Gaul was subdued. 2. The cause of the sudden war which arose in Gaul was as follows: 3. Several tribunes were sent into the neighboring states for the sake of procuring provisions.

VIII. 1. The Veneti excelled the remaining maritime states in knowledge¹ of nautical affairs. 2. They think that through these they will recover their hostages. 3. All these states will conspire together through their chiefs.

IX. 1. Crassus informed Caesar of these things. 2. Galleys will be built on the River Loire, which flows into the ocean. 3. They will understand how great a crime they have committed.² 4. Ambassadors have been thrown into chains by them.³ 5. They think they know the shallows in those places where the war⁴ will be carried on. 6. They will collect as many ships as possible into Venetia. As large towns as possible. As brave men as possible. As favorable⁵ a position⁶ as possible.

¹ Why Ablative? (*Vide Pensum I., A.*)

² *Vide Pensum IV., B.*

⁴ A. 336, 2; S. 515, (1); G. 653; H. 524.

³ Why not *se*?

⁵ *aequissimus, a, um.*

⁶ *locus.*



X. 1. Although there were difficulties of waging war, nevertheless Caesar was urged to the war. 2. Almost all the Gauls are fond of revolution⁷ and easily excited to war. 3. All men are naturally fond of liberty.⁷ All men hate⁸ a condition of slavery.

XI. 1. Titus Labienus was sent among the Treveri, who are nearest the River Rhine.⁹ 2. Labienus¹⁰ must restrain the Germans,¹¹ who are said to have been summoned by the Belgae. 3. He sent as many cohorts as possible to take care that that band be kept apart.

LATINE SCRIBE.

VII., VIII. Although the Belgae have been subdued, a sudden war has broken out in Gaul. Publius Crassus, who with the seventh legion was wintering among the Andes, sent Titus Terrasidius among the Esubii, and other ambassadors into other states for the sake of seeking supplies. The Veneti, whose influence is by far the greatest of all those states, retained Silius and Velanius, because they thought that through these they would recover their hostages. Influenced by their authority, all the sea-coast quickly conspired, and a common embassy was sent to Crassus¹² to say that, if he wished to recover his hostages, theirs¹³ should be sent back to them.

IX. Crassus was commanded by Caesar to build galleys, to train rowers, and to procure sailors and pilots. When the Veneti understood that ambassadors had been retained by them, they prepared for war, and hoped that our army neither had any supply of ships nor knew the islands and harbors. They trusted that the Romans could not convey corn into those places where they would wage war, and could not remain very long among them on account of a lack of grain. They conveyed as much corn as possible into their towns, and united their neighbors to themselves as allies.

⁷ Why Dative? (*Vide* Pensum I., D.)

⁸ A. 279, e; S. 249, (1); G. 190, 5; H. 297, 2.

⁹ *Vide* Pensum XVI., C.

¹⁰ Why Dative?

¹² *who should say.*

¹¹ Why Nominative?

¹³ A. 339; S. 515, (3); G. 655; H. 523, III.

X. Caesar is incited to this war by the outrage of retaining ¹⁴ the Roman knights, the revolt, and the conspiracy. And so he thinks that before more states shall conspire he must divide and more widely separate the army.

XI. He therefore appoints Publius Crassus over the legionary cohorts and cavalry which he had ordered to be sent into Aquitania, and charges him to visit those nations and to restrain them if they should attempt to send auxiliaries into Gaul. He orders Decimus Brutus to proceed as soon as possible with the Gallic ships to the Veneti, and sends Titus Labienus to take care that the Remi and the other Belgae are kept in their allegiance.

LATINE RESPONDE.

VII. 1. Quid Caesar de Galliā existimābat? 2. Quo initā hieme prōfectus erat? Quāre? 3. Quid in Galliā coörtum est?

VIII. 1. Cuius civitātis omnis ōrae maritimae auctōritas amplissima est? 2. Quae huius rei causa prīma est? Quae est secunda? Tertia? 3. Quālia Gallōrum consilia sunt? 4. Quid omnis ōra maritima fēcit?

IX. 1. Quem his de rebus certiōrem Crassus fēcit? 2. Quid faci Caesar iubet? 3. Quōmodō haec administrāta sunt? Quando Caesar ad exercitum contendit? 4. Quid facere Veneti instituunt?

X. 1. Quam multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitābant? 2. Memorā ¹⁵ primum. Secundum. Tertium. Quartum. 3. Quibus omnes ferē Galli student? Quid omnes homines ōdērunt?

XI. 1. Quo Titus Labiēnus missus est? Publius Crassus? Quintus Titurius Sabīnus? 2. Quibus Decimus Brūtus praefectus est? 3. Quo eum proficisci Caesar iubet?

¹⁴ A. 292, *a*; S. 547, *b*; G. 667, Remark 2; H. 549, 5, Note 2.

¹⁵ *Mention.*

PENSUM VICESIMUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XII. — XV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Imperfect of Continued Action: A. 277; S. 464; G. 222; H. 468.

B. Ablative of Place: A. 258, *c*; S. 425; G. 384; H. 425, I.

C. Ablative of Difference: A. 250; S. 415; G. 400; H. 423.

D. Adverbial Accusative: A. 240, *a*; S. 397; G. 331, Remark, 3; H. 378, 2.

E. Dative with the Passive Voice: A. 230; S. 387; G. 208; H. 384, 5.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XII. 1. When the tide ¹has rushed in from the deep, the towns have no approach ²by land. 2. When the tide ¹had ebbed, the ships were stranded in the shallows. 3. During a great part of the summer, the very great difficulty of navigating detained our ships.

XIII. 1. The ships of the Veneti did not fear the rocks and crags at all. 2. They were of so great height that weapons could not easily be thrown to them. 3. They think that sails cannot resist so great gales of wind.

XIV. 1. The army was occupying all the hills and higher grounds. 2. The enemy were easily surpassed by our soldiers in valor. 3. The flight of the enemy could not be checked, nor could harm be done them.

XV. 1. The barbarians found no relief from this circumstance. 2. They turned their vessels in that direction in which the wind blew. 3. Our men will follow and capture the ships one by one.

¹ Vide Pensum II., D

² by feet.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XII. Since they had built their towns on promontories, they were defended by the advantages of location. When Caesar had shut out the sea by dikes, which he had made level with the walls of the town, they began to despair of their fortunes. And so, because they had a very great number of ships, they carried off all their possessions into the nearest town, while Caesar was detained by storms.

XIII. The keels of their ships are made somewhat flatter than those of our [ships] ³ in order that the shallows and ebb-tide can be more easily encountered. The prows are very high, and iron spikes fasten the benches. Iron chains hold their anchors, and they use skins ⁴ and thinly dressed leather ⁴ for sails. Their ships endure the storms more easily than ours, and remain in the shoals more safely.

XIV. As soon as the enemy saw our fleet, about two hundred and twenty of their ships sailed forth from the harbor, and it was not clear to Brutus what tactics he should adopt. No harm could be done to the enemy's ships by the beaks, nor, because the height of the sterns of the barbarian ships exceeded the towers, could the Romans throw weapons from their lower position with sufficient effect. And so, with sharpened hooks fixed upon long poles, they broke the ropes by which the sail-yards were fastened to the masts, and took from the Gauls all control of their ships.

XV. Since our soldiers were boarding the ships of the enemy and a great many ships were taken, the barbarians sought safety in flight. So great a calm came on suddenly that they could not move from the spot, and this circumstance was very opportune for finishing the engagement. Because the battle had lasted from ten o'clock till sunset, very few of the enemy's ships arrived at the land.

³ *Vide Pensum XVII., E.*

⁴ What case?

LATINE RESPONDE.

XII. 1. Quoties aestus se ex alto incitat? 2. Quo Veneti sua omnia dēportābant? 3. Quae nostras nāves dētīnēbant?

XIII. 1. Cūr Venetōrum nāves factae ex rōbore sunt? 2. Quibus pro vēlis ūsi sunt? 3. Cūr nostrae eōrum nāvibus rostro nocēre nōn poterant?

XIV. 1. Cum hostes classem vidērent, quid fēcērunt? 2. Cūr tēla ex nostris nāvibus commodē adigi nōn poterant? 3. Quid nostri falcibus praeacūtis fēcērunt?

XV. 1. Cūr barbari fugā salūtem petiērunt? 2. Quid tranquillitāte ēvēnit?⁵ 3. Quaene hostium nāves ad terram pervēnērunt?

⁵ *resulted.*

PENSUM VICESIMUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XVI. — XIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Use of *cum . . . tum*: A. 107 and 208, 3, *d*; S. 513 and 563, (2); G. 589; H. 554, I., 5.

B. Present with *dum*: A. 276, *e*; S. 468; G. 220, Remark; H. 467, III. 4.

C. Dative of Reference: A. 235, *a*; S. 381; G. 343; H. 384, 4, Note 2.

D. Construction with *oportet*: A. 331, *i*, and Note 1; S. 318, (4), *a*; G. 199, Remark 2 and 559, Remark; H. 537, 1, and 502, 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XVI. 1. Caesar finished the war with the whole sea-coast by the battle with the Veneti. 2. The Veneti had collected into one place all their youth and all of more advanced age. 3. Caesar decided that he must punish them ¹very severely. 4. They will be sold into slavery.

XVII. 1. While a hope of plunder was calling a great multitude from daily labor, Sabinus was collecting his forces. 2. While he was holding himself in a convenient place, our soldiers censured him somewhat. 3. He thinks he ought not to fight when that one is absent who holds the chief command.

XVIII. 1. Sabinus established a reputation for cowardice. 2. The assertion of the deserter has urged the Gauls to this measure. 3. Their leaders permitted them to fill the trenches of the Romans with fagots and brushwood.

XIX. 1. The Romans collected and armed themselves in as little time as possible. 2. The burdens which were carried encumbered the enemy. 3. While the states were surrendering to Titurius, Caesar informed him concerning the naval engagement.

¹ Use a superlative.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XVI. Since in this battle all the ships of the Veneti had been lost, they had no means of defending their towns. Accordingly, not only all the youth, but also those of more advanced age, surrendered themselves and all their possessions to Caesar. In order that barbarians might in future more carefully respect the right of ambassadors, Caesar decided that he would put to death all the senate of the Veneti.

XVII. Viridovix, who ruled over the Venelli, into whose territory Quintus Titurius Sabinus had come, had collected a large and powerful army from all the states which had revolted, and had been joined by the Aulerci Ebúrovices, and the Lexovii. While these were closing their gates, a great multitude of robbers was assembling, who were called out of Gaul by a hope of plunder and desire of war. Sabinus did not think a lieutenant ought to fight with a large army of the enemy except on very favorable ground; and so, although Viridovix daily gave him an opportunity to fight, and he was not only ² establishing among the enemy a reputation for cowardice, but was also falling into contempt with our soldiers, he held himself in camp.

XVIII. A certain crafty Gaul was persuaded by Sabinus to go over to the enemy as a deserter, and to lay before them the fear of the Romans. He informed them that Caesar was harassed by difficulties in the war ³ with the Veneti, and that Sabinus was intending to lead his army secretly out of camp on the next night and to bear aid to Caesar. Since men usually believe willingly what they wish, all the Gauls clamored that they ought to go to the camp of Sabinus. And so they joyfully collected fagots and brushwood before ⁴ they gained permission from Viridovix to take up arms and hasten to the camp.

XIX. The Gauls hastened with as great speed as possible to the camp of Sabinus, and arrived out of breath and encumbered

² *was furnishing to the enemy.*

⁴ *it was permitted.*

³ *Vide Pensum XXII., C.*



by the burdens which they were carrying. Our men were commanded to make a sudden sally from two gates. The advantage of the situation, the valor and experience of our soldiers, and their own⁵ fatigue, made the enemy unable to endure even one attack. They immediately turned to flight, and our cavalry followed with full vigor and left but few.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XVI. 1. Quod bellum nāvāli proelio confectum est? 2. Nonne Caesar in Venetos gravius vindicandum statuit? Quāre? 3. Quōmodō in eos vindicāvit?

XVII. 1. Quo Sabīnus pervenit? Cum quibus copiis? 2. Cūr Aulerci senātum suum interfēcērunt? 3. Nonne Sabīnus opiniōnem timōris prae-buit? Num est ignāvus?⁶

XVIII. 1. Quid Sabīnus Gallum ēdocet? Quo Gallus ivit?⁷ 2. Quā multa Gallos ad castra Rōmāna ire hortābantur. 3. Quid homines ferē libenter crēdunt?

XIX. 1. Quo consilio hostes magno cursu ad castra Rōmāna contendērunt? 2. Quid facere Sabīnus milites iussit? 3. Num hostēs impetum tulērunt? 4. Nonne nostri hostes consecūti sunt? 5. Nonne civitātes omnes se dēdidērunt? Cui?

⁵ ipsōrum.

⁶ a coward.

⁷ go.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SEXTUM.

CAPITA XX. — XXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with *frētus*, etc.: A. 254, *b*, 2; S. 418; G. 373, Remark 1; H. 425, 1, Note.

B. Relative Clauses of Characteristic: A. 320, *a*; S. 501, *a*; G. 634; H. 503, I.

Ablative with Certain Deponents (*vide* Pensum II. **A**).

C. Subjunctive by Attraction: A. 342; S. 523; G. 666; H. 529, II., Note 1, 1).

LATINE LOQUERE.

XX. 1. Publius Crassus arrived in Aquitania at about the same time. 2. He summoned by name many brave men from Tolosa and Narbo. 3. The Sontiates were very powerful in cavalry. 4. They placed their infantry in ambush in a valley.

XXI. 1. Our men wish it to be seen what they can do without their general. 2. When the Sontiates resisted, vineae and towers were raised by Crassus. 3. They at one time attempted a sally, at another extended mines to the rampart and vineae.

XXII. 1. The minds of all our men were intent upon this thing. 2. No one¹ has yet been found who refused to die. 3. A shout was raised at that part of the fortifications.

XXIII. 1. They carried on the war with a great multitude of men. 2. Their leaders have very great skill in military affairs.² 3. When Crassus found that the whole council held the same opinion, he appointed the next day for the fight.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XX. Publius Crassus, who had arrived in Aquitania, perceived that he must employ no ordinary care, since he must wage war in

¹ *Nemo*.

² *Vide* Pensum V., **C**.

those places where, a few years before, the Aquitanians had slain Lucius Valerius Praeconinus and routed his army. And so, before³ he led his army into the territory of the Sontiates, he provided grain and procured auxiliaries and cavalry. The Sontiates, having learned of his coming, attacked his army on the march. When our men had routed their cavalry,⁴ their infantry was suddenly displayed, and the battle was renewed.

XXI. The Sontiates fought sharply, since they relied on their former victories and believed that the safety of the whole of Aquitania rested in their valor; our men,⁵ on the other hand, wished to show what they could do under a very young leader. At length the enemy, having lost a great number of their [men], began to flee, and Crassus besieged their town on the march. When they sent ambassadors to Crassus to ask that he admit them to a surrender, they obtained it.

XXII. The *soldurius* enjoys all the blessings of life in common with the one to whose friendship he has devoted himself; if that one should be slain, he would either endure the same destiny at the same time or commit suicide. Adiatunnus, having attempted with six hundred *soldurii* to make a sally from the town, when our soldiers rushed to arms, was driven back into the town and enjoyed the same terms of surrender.

XXIII. Because the Vocates⁶ and Tarusates⁶ had learned that the Romans had taken a fortified town in a few days, they were alarmed. They sent messengers in every direction, and summoned auxiliaries and leaders. Since Crassus observed that the enemy were undertaking, according to the custom of the Roman people, to fortify their camp, to wander about and block the passes, and to cut off our troops from supplies, while his own forces, on account of their fewness, could not be separated, he thought he ought not to delay in giving battle.

³ Vide Pensum V., B.

⁴ Ablative Absolute.

⁵ autem.

⁶ Subjects of Principal Clause.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XX. 1. Quo Crassus pervenit? 2. Quibus⁷ Aquitānia ex tertiā parte Galliae est aestimanda? 3. Ubi Tolōsa et Narbo sunt? Qui inde⁸ ēvocāti sunt?

XXI. 1. Nonne hostes confecti vulneribus sunt? Quid fēcērunt? 2. Quid ex itinere facere Crassus coepit? 3. Quid hostes recepti in dēditionem facere iussi sunt? Fēcēruntne id?

XXII. 1. Quid facere Adiatunnus cōnātus est? Qui cum eo erant? 2. Clāmōre sublāto, quid milites fēcērunt? 3. Nonne vehementer pugnātum erat? Quid ēvēnit?

XXIII. 1. Quando Crassus abīvit?⁹ Quo profectus est? 2. Quo barbari lēgātos mīsērunt? Qui duces dēliguntur? 3. Quid in consilio Crassus intellexit? Quid fēcit?

⁷ Ablative of Specification.

⁸ *thence*.

⁹ *go away*.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SEPTIMUM.

CAPITA XXIV.—XXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with *confido*, etc.: A. 254, *b*; S. 420; G. 345, Remark 1; H. 425, I, Note.⁹

B. Clause as Antecedent: A. 200, *c*, and Note; G. 616, Remark 2; H. 445, 7.

C. Present Use of *consuevi*: A. 143, Note; G. 190, 5; H. 297, I., 2.

D. Clauses of Characteristic after *unus*, *solus*, etc.: A. 320, *b*; S. 500, (2), (*c*); G. 633; H. 503, II., 1. (*Vide* p. 26, foot-note 8).

E. Locative Ablative: A. 258, *c*, 1, and *f*; S. 425 and 426, (2), *c*; G. 384 and 385, Remark; H. 425, I. and II. 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXIV. 1. Crassus will draw out all his forces at break of day. 2. He will wait [to see] what measures the enemy will take. 3. They will think it is safer to gain the victory by besetting the passes.

XXV. 1. Crassus will not rely much upon the auxiliaries. 2. The auxiliaries will supply stones and weapons. 3. They will present the appearance of men fighting. 4. The enemy will fight resolutely and fearlessly.

XXVI. 1. The commanders of the horse animated their men with great rewards and promises. 2. Those who had been left ¹as a guard to the camp were not fatigued by exertion. 3. Our men, with recruited strength, will fight very vigorously.

XXVII. 1. The Tarbelli and other states voluntarily surrendered to Crassus. 2. The farthest nations, relying on the time of year, will neglect to send hostages.

¹ *Vide* Pensum IV., C.

XXVIII. 1. Ambassadors had never been sent to Caesar by the Morini and the Menapii. 2. These nations wage war far differently from² the rest of the Gauls.

XXIX. 1. All the timber will be piled up as a rampart on either flank. 2. On account of the rains, the soldiers cannot remain longer in tents. 3. The army will be stationed in winter quarters among the Aulerci and the Lexovii.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXIV. Although the barbarians thought they could safely fight with the Romans, yet they considered it safer to attack them while depressed in spirit and encumbered on the march. When Crassus perceived this, because the delay of the enemy had made our soldiers more eager for fighting, he thought he ought to delay no longer in going to the camp, and hastened thither³ to the gratification of all.

XXV. Some filled up the ditches, others threw darts and drove the defenders from the wall, and the auxiliaries supplied them with stones and weapons, and carried turf to the mound. The enemy likewise fought steadily and fearlessly. While these things were going on, Crassus was informed that on the side of the decuman gate the camp had an easy approach.

XXVI., XXVII. Crassus bade the commanders of the cavalry to lead the four cohorts which were not fatigued by exertion around by a rather longer route, lest the enemy should see them. They arrived quickly at the fortifications on the side of the decuman gate, destroyed these, and halted in the camp before the enemy could plainly see them. The enemy having been surrounded on all sides, scarcely a fourth part of them were left. When this battle was heard of, all the states of Aquitania⁴ except the farthest nations sent hostages to Crassus and voluntarily surrendered.

XXVIII., XXIX. At about the same time Caesar, thinking⁵

² *Vide* Pensum XVIII., B.

³ *eo*.

⁴ *praeter* with the Accusative.

⁵ *having thought*.

that he could quickly finish a war with the Morini and Menapii, led his army thither. They had conveyed themselves and all their possessions into forests and marshes, from which they suddenly rushed out and made an attack upon Caesar's soldiers while they were fortifying a camp. Caesar quickly drove them back into the forests, which he began to cut down. A great space having been cleared in a few days, storms came on of such a kind that they interrupted the work. And so, since the cattle of the enemy and the rear of their baggage train were held by our men, Caesar burned their villages and houses, and led his army into winter quarters.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXIV. 1. Quando Crassus cōpias suas prōduxit? 2. Ubi auxilia coniēcit? Quid exspectābat? 3. Quid hostes fēcērunt?

XXV. 1. Quam speciem auxilia praebuērunt? 2. Quōmodō hostes pugnāvērunt? 3. Qui Crasso aliquid renuntiāvērunt?

XXVI. 1. Crassus equitātuum praefectos cohortātus est, ut quid facerent? 2. Quid ostendit? 3. Quos praefecti ēduxērunt? 4. Quid hostes circumventi facere intendērunt?

XXVIII. 1. Quo Caesar suum exercitum duxit? Quid arbitrātus est? 2. Quo Galli se suaque omnia contulerant? 3. Cum Caesar castra mūnīret, quid Galli fēcērunt?

XXIX. 1. Quid Caesar facere instituit? 2. Ubi omnem mātēriam exstruēbat? 3. Quibus opus necessariō intermittēbātur?

LIBER IV.

PENSUM DUODETRICESIMUM.

CAPITA I. — V.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Ablative of Price: A. 252; S. 408, *a*; G. 404 and 380; H. 422.
B. Construction with **paenitet**, etc.: A. 221, *b*; S. 364, (2); G. 376; H. 409, III.
C. Construction with **necesse est**: A. 270, *b*; S. 531, *a*; G. 535; H. 538, 1.
D. Dative of Possessor: A. 231; S. 384; G. 349; H. 387.

LATINE LOQUERE.

- I.** 1. The Usipetes were harassed by the Suevi for many years.
 2. The Suevi oppressed them in war, and hindered them from agricultural pursuits. 3. The Suevi have no private and separate land.
 4. Freedom of life makes them men of vast size of body.

- II.** 1. The Gauls wish to purchase draught animals at a great price. 2. By daily exercise they are rendered [capable] of very great labor.¹ 3. They neither use housings nor import wine.

- III.** 1. The lands lie unoccupied ²as far as possible from the territories of the Suevi. 2. Merchants resort ³to the Ubii often. These border on the Rhine. 3. The Suevi often tried in many ways to drive the Ubii from their territories.

- IV.** 1. The approach of so great a multitude thoroughly frightened the Menapii. 2. They stationed garrisons on this side of the River Rhine. 3. Scouts informed the Menapii of the departure of the Germans. 4. The Germans crossed the Rhine and seized the buildings of the Menapii.

¹ Predicate Genitive in a Clause of Result.

² *Vide* Penum XXIII, D.

³ What word of this meaning in Caesar's first chapter?

V. 1. Caesar fears that⁴ the Gauls are desirous of a change of government. 2. They asked the travelers what countries they came from. 3. The Gauls are influenced by both facts and rumors.

LATINE SCRIBE.

I. The Suevi, the most warlike of all the Germans, have a hundred cantons, from each of which are led out yearly a thousand armed men. These are supported by those who remain at home, and who in turn are in arms the year after. The Suevi live for the most part upon milk and flesh, and are from boyhood accustomed to no employment.

II. They do not desire that merchants import anything to them, but⁵ wish to sell to the merchants what they have taken in war. They use the little and unsightly draught animals which are born in their country, rather than the imported [ones] which the Gauls procure at a great price. They esteem it disgraceful and unmanly to use housings, and think that men are rendered effeminate and enervated by wine.

III. On one side of the Suevi about six hundred miles of territory are unoccupied, and they esteem this circumstance their greatest praise as a state. On the other side is the large and flourishing state of the Ubii, who are somewhat more refined than others of the same race, and are accustomed to the Gallic manners. Although these could not be driven out of their territory, yet they were rendered less powerful and made tributary to the Suevi.

IV. In the same condition as⁶ the Ubii were the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who, although they resisted the power of the Suevi for many years, were nevertheless driven from their possessions, and wandered about in many places of Germany for three years.

⁴ What conjunction?

⁵ "If a negative proposition is followed by an affirmative, in which the same thought is expressed or continued, *que*, *et*, or *ac*, is employed in Latin, where in English we use *but*." — *Madvig's Latin Grammar*, 433, Obs. 2.

⁶ *Ac*.



They came at last to the Rhine, but the Menapii prevented them from crossing. Since they were unable either to use violence or to cross secretly, they pretended to return home.⁷ Having proceeded a journey of three days, they returned in one night; and, after slaying the Menapii and seizing their ships, they crossed the Rhine.

V. Because the Gauls were fickle in forming plans, Caesar entrusted nothing to them. In their towns, a crowd was accustomed to stand around merchants and compel them to tell what they had heard or learned on any subject. Since the travelers usually gave replies suited to the whim of the Gauls, the latter would often enter upon plans, of which they would necessarily repent on the spot.

LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Eā, quae secūta est, hieme, qui consules erant? 2. Quae gentes Germānōrum Rhēnum transiērunt? 3. Quae causa trans-eundi fuit? 4. Quam multos pāgos Suēvi habēre dicēbantur? 5. Quid vestitūs⁸ locis frigidissimis habēbant?

II. 1. Quāre mercātōribus erat aditus eo? 2. Quibus iūmentis Suēvi utēbantur? 3. Quid proeliis equos facere assuēfēcērunt?

III. 1. Quid publicē maximam esse laudem putābant? 2. Quid hāc re significāri arbitrābantur? 3. Cūr Suēvi Ubios finibus expellere nōn potuērunt?

IV. 1. Quae civitātes ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt? 2. Quo Menapii, perterriti sunt? Quid fēcērunt? 3. Quando Germāni Rhēnum transiērunt? 4. Quibus reliquam partem hiemis se aluērunt?

V. 1. Cūr Caesar infirmitātem Gallōrum veritus est? 2. Quid Galli ex viātōribus quaerēbant? 3. His rēbus atque auditiōnibus permōti, quid saepe fēcērunt?

⁷ domum: why Accusative?

⁸ What case, and why?

PENSUM UNDETRICESIMUM.

CAPITA VI. — XII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Antecedent Repeated in Relative Clause: A. 200, *a*; S. 342, *a*; G. 617; H. 445, 8.

B. Moods with *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*: A. 328; S. 502 and 503; G. 571 and 573; H. 519, I. and II.

C. Adjectives as Adverbs: A. 191; S. 557, *h*; G. 324, Remark 6; H. 443.

D. Imperative in Indirect Discourse: A. 339; S. 515, (3); G. 655; H. 523, III. (*Vide* p. 72, foot-note 13).

E. Adjectives and Adverbs as Prepositions: A. 234, *e*; S. 390, (4); G. 356, Remark 4; H. 391, 2, and 437, 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

VI. 1. Those things which Caesar expected would occur have taken place. 2. Caesar will pretend ignorance of the things which he has discovered.

VII. 1. When he was marching towards the Germans, they sent ambassadors to him. 2. We confess inferiority to the Suevi, but to no one else on earth.

VIII. 1. If you cannot defend your own territories, you cannot hold that belonging to others. 2. The Ubii are complaining of the aggressions of the Suevi, and asking aid from me.

IX. 1. They sent their cavalry to the Ambivariti several days ago. 2. The Germans are interposing a delay on this account.

X. 1. The island of the Batavians is formed by the Meuse and Waal rivers. 2. The Rhine divides into several branches, and forms many large islands. 3. Some wild and barbarous nations live on fishes and birds' eggs.

XI. 1. He sent to those cavalry who had preceded the army, and forbade them to fight. 2. Caesar will advance four miles¹ for

¹ What case?

the sake of procuring water. 3. He will inquire into their demands when he has approached with the army.

XII. 1. The enemy had not more than eight hundred horse, yet² they made an attack³ upon our men. 2. They did not desist from flight until they had come in sight of our army. 3. Piso, having been surrounded by the enemy, resisted very bravely as long as he was able.

LATINE SCRIBE.

VI., VII. When Caesar learned that the Gauls had sent embassies to the Germans, and had promised to provide all that they should demand, he resolved to wage war with the Germans. And so he soothed and reassured the minds of the Gauls, and provided corn and selected his cavalry. The Germans sent ambassadors to him to say: "We do not bring war upon you, nor decline to engage in arms if we are provoked. We came hither⁴ reluctantly, having been driven from home. If you wish our friendship, we can be useful friends to you. Either assign us lands, or suffer us to retain what we have acquired by our arms."

VIII., IX. Caesar replied: "I can have no friendship with you if you remain in Gaul; but, if you wish, you may settle in the territories of the Ubii, and I will obtain this from them. Report this to your people, and return to me after the third day." He thought that meanwhile he would move his camp nearer them, because he had learned that they were expecting their cavalry, whom they had sent across the Meuse for the purpose of foraging.

XI. The Germans asked that Caesar would give them permission to send ambassadors to the Ubii, and that he would send word to the prefects not to provoke the enemy to an engagement. They said, moreover,⁵ that, if Caesar would not advance further, they would assemble in as great numbers as possible on the following day, and would accept the terms which he would propose.

² *tamen*.

³ *in* with the Accusative.

⁴ *hūc*.

⁵ *autem* (post-positive: A. 345, *b*; S. 590, *a*; G. 486, and Remark; H. 569, III.).

XII. But as soon as they saw our cavalry, they leaped to their feet and began to stab our horses underneath. A great many of our men were overthrown, and the rest, panic-stricken, were put to flight. Among the seventy-four of our cavalry killed in this battle were Piso and his brother, Aquitanians, descended from an illustrious family.

LATINE RESPONDE.

VI. 1. Quāre Caesar ad exercitum mātūrē profectus est? 2. Eo cum vēnisset, quid cognōvit? 3. Quo Germāni pervēnerant?

VII. 1. Quo Caesar iter facere coepit? 2. Cūr Germāni in Galliam vēnerant? 3. Quid a Caesare petiērunt?

VIII. 1. Qua condiōne Caesari nulla cum Germānis amicitia esse poterat? 2. Cūr lēgāti Ubiōrum apud Caesarem erant?

IX. 1. Quid lēgāti Germānōrum dixērunt? 2. Quid petiērunt? 3. Quid Caesar respondit?

X. 1. Unde⁶ Mosa oritur? Ubi est mons Vosegus? Unde⁶ Rhēnus prōfluit? 2. A quibus insulae effectae Rhēno incoluntur? 3. Quōmodō Rhēnus in Oceanum influit?

XI. 1. Quid lēgāti magnopere dīrābant? 2. Num id a Caesare impetrāvērunt? 3. Quid Caesar pollicitus est? 4. Quid postero diē facerent?

XII. 1. Quam multos equitum Caesar habēbat? 2. Cūr nihil timēbant? 3. Nonne hostes nostros perturbāvērunt? Quam multi interfecti sunt? 4. Quid de Pisonis avo Caesar dicit?

⁶ *Whence?*

PENSUM TRICESIMUM.

CAPITA XIII.—XVI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Relatives as Connectives : A. 180, *f*; S. 451; G. 612, Remark 1; H. 453.

B. Accusative of Secondary Object : A. 239, *b*; S. 394, (3); G. 330, Remark 1; H. 376.

C. Demonstratives meaning "the following:" A. 102, *f*; S. 450, (1); G. 290, 6, and 292, 3; H. 450, 3.

D. *Asyndeton* and *Tmesis* : A. 385, I.; S. 659, (8) and (32); G. 475, Remark, and 576; H. 636, I., 1, and V., 3.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XIII. 1. It would be the greatest folly¹ to suffer any chance of fighting to escape. 2. While he was communicating these things to the lieutenants, the cavalry² of the enemy were returning. 3. Because the cavalry² had been thoroughly frightened, they were commanded to follow in the rear.

XIV. 1. We shall reach the camp of the Germans before they seek safety in flight. 2. The Germans indicated their fear by their noise and running about. 3. The cavalry² were sent to pursue the rest of the people.

XV. 1. The Germans will despair of further escape and throw themselves into the river. 2. Fear, fatigue, and the violence of the current will overcome them. 3. Because they have overrun the fields of the Gauls, they fear their vengeance.

XVI. 1. The Germans will be very easily induced to come into Gaul. 2. The cavalry² have united themselves to³ the Sigambri. 3. It was not right for the Germans to come into Gaul without Caesar's consent.

¹ Predicate Genitive.

² Singular number in Latin.

³ *with*.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XIII. Since, early on the following day, the German princes and elders came to the camp of Caesar for the sake of excusing themselves, because when they had sought peace they had of their own accord brought on war, Caesar rejoiced that they had fallen into his power. Because he thought it would be the greatest folly to delay until time might be given to the Germans for concerting measures, he ordered that their ambassadors be retained, and led all his forces out of camp.

XIV. He arrived at the camp of the enemy before time was given for forming a plan or seizing their arms. Our soldiers were excited by the treachery of the preceding day, and burst into the camp so quickly that the Germans, panic-stricken, were perplexed [as to] ³ whether it would be better to resist our men or to fly in all directions. Those who could seize arms defended the camp, but the rest sought safety in flight.

XV. When their families had been slain, the Germans threw away their arms and abandoned their military standards. After they had fled out of camp and come to the Rhine, they threw themselves into the stream and perished. Although Caesar gave to those who had been retained in camp the opportunity of departing, they wished to remain with him, because they feared ⁴ the vengeance of the Gauls.

XVI. In order that the Germans might fear for their own property, Caesar wished them to know that the Romans had both the ability and the daring to cross the Rhine. He had learned, moreover, that the Suevi were grievously oppressing the Ubii, who were entreating him to bring aid to them, and that the cavalry of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who had not been in the battle, had crossed the Rhine and betaken themselves into the territory of the Sigambri. It was added also, that he wished the Ubii to be safe under the fame and friendship of the Roman people, and so he decided to cross the Rhine.

³ Double Question.

⁴ What mood ?

LATINE RESPONDE.

XIII. 1. Quid Caesar summae dēmentiae esse iūdicābat? 2. Quibuscum⁶ ea constitūta communicāvit? 3. Qui postrīdiē eius diēi ad eum vērunt?

XIV. 1. Quando Caesar ad hostium castra pervēnit? 2. Quōmodō timor hostium significābatur? 3. Quid mīlites nostri fēcērunt? 4. Quid pueri mulieresque Germānōrum fēcērunt?

XV. 1. Quo Germāni, cum suos interfici vidērent, ivērunt? 2. Quid ibi fēcērunt? Quāre? 3. Quo mīlites nostri se recēpērunt?

XVI. 1. Quid Caesar sibi esse faciendum statuit? 2. Nonne Caesar nuntios ad Sigambros mīsīt? Ut quid facerent? 3. Nonne Ubii graviter premēbantur? A quibus? Quid magnopere ōrābant?

⁶ A. 104, e; S. 431, e; G. 414, Remark 1; H. 187, 2.

PENSUM TRICESIMUM PRIMUM

CAPITA XVII.—XIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative of Difference with Comparatives: A. 250, Remark; S. 415; G. 400; H. 417, 2.

B. Gerundive Construction denoting Purpose: A. 298, Remark, and 300; S. 551; G. 429, Remark 2, and 433; H. 544, 2, Note 2.

C. *Coepi* with Passive Infinitives: A. 143, *a*; S. 249, (3), *a*; G. 424, Remark 1; H. 297, I., 1.

Predicate Genitive (*vide* Pensum XII., **A**).

Dative with Adjectives (*vide* Pensum XVI., **C**).

LATINE LOQUERE.

XVII. 1. To cross the Rhine in boats is not consistent with the dignity of the Roman people. 2. Although the difficulty of building a bridge is very great, yet I must attempt it. 3. Pairs of logs were sharpened a little at the lower end. These were joined together at a distance of two feet. They were driven home by pile-drivers. 4. Beams two feet thick let down from above held them apart. 5. ¹The greater the violence of the current, the more firmly they are held fastened. 6. Piles driven in obliquely down the stream served as buttresses. They sustained the force of the current.

XVIII. 1. Caesar led the army over the river, and left a firm guard at each end of the bridge. 2. He replies courteously to the ambassadors, who are suing for peace and alliance. 3. The Sigambri departed from their territories and hid themselves in the woods.

XIX. 1. Caesar burned all the villages of the Sigambri, and cut down their grain. 2. The Suevi learned from their scouts

¹ *By what the greater force of water has rushed in.*

that Caesar was building a bridge. 3. Caesar will lead his army across the Rhine to strike fear into the Germans, and to punish the Sigambri.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XVII. Caesar decided that to cross the Rhine in boats was not safe. And so, although the width, rapidity, and depth of the river presented very great difficulty in building a bridge, he devised a plan. After the bridge was built, he drove in piles at a moderate distance above it, so that, if the barbarians should send down ships or the trunks of trees, these defences would diminish the force of such things.

XVIII. Caesar finished the work in ten days, and led the army into the territory of the Sigambri. He demanded that hostages be brought to him from several states, whose ambassadors had come to him asking peace and friendship. Meanwhile the Sigambri, upon the advice of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, made preparations for flight, and conveyed themselves and all their possessions out of their territories.

XIX. Caesar has learned from the Ubii that the Suevi have removed from their towns, that their wives and children and all their possessions have been placed in the forests, and that all who can bear arms are assembling in one place. He thinks that he has accomplished all the things, on account of which he crossed into Germany. Accordingly, he will lead the army back into Gaul, and cut down the bridge.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XVII. 1. Quid Caesar facere dēcrēverat? Quibus de causis?
2. Cūr nāvibus transīre nōn voluit? 3. Quōmodō transīre dēcrēvit?
4. Quae infrā pontem oblīquē agēbantur? Quāre?
5. Quae suprā pontem agēbantur? Quāre?

XVIII. 1. Quando opus effectum est? 2. Quid Caesar ad utramque partem pontis reliquit? 3. Qui interim ad Caesarem

venerunt? Quo consilio? Quomodo eis respondit? 4. Quo Sigambri se abdidērunt?

XIX. 1. Quid Caesar Ubiis pollicitus est? 2. Ubi Suēvi adventum Rōmānōrum exspectābant? 3. Quam multos dies trans Rhēnum Caesar consumpsit? 4. Ad quae se satis profectum esse arbitrābātur?

PENSUM TRICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA XX. — XXII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Genitive of Value: A. 252, *a*; S. 371; G. 378 and 379; H. 404.
B. Dative of the Agent with Perfect Participle: A. 232, *a*; S. 383, *b*; G. 206; H. 388, 1, and foot-note 1.
C. Attraction of the Antecedent: A. 200, *b*; S. 342, *d*; G. 618; H. 445, 9.
D. Causal Clauses with *qui*: A. 321 *b*; S. 500, (2), (*b*); G. 636; H. 517.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XX. 1. Although [only] a small part of the summer remained, yet Caesar proceeded into Britain. 2. It will be of great advantage to the merchants to become acquainted with the island. 3. All the localities, harbors, and landing-places, are unknown to the Romans. 4. I wish to ascertain what and how large nations inhabit Britain.

XXI. 1. Caius Volusenus was sent forward to investigate all things. 2. Merchants discovered his purpose, and reported it to the Britons. 3. The influence of Commius, king of the Atrebatas, was in high esteem in Gaul. 4. Volusenus was ordered to report to Caesar what he had observed in Britain.

XXII. 1. While Caesar was preparing ships, ambassadors came for the sake of excusing themselves. 2. Caesar did not wish either to wage war or to leave an enemy behind him. 3. A great number of hostages having been imposed, the Gauls brought them to Caesar.¹ 4. Sabinus and Cotta were ordered to lead the rest of the army among the Menapii.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XX. Although the winters are early in Britain, yet it will be of great advantage to me if I only visit the island. I cannot as-

¹ Dative.

certain from merchants either how large it is, or what nations inhabit it, or what customs they follow in war. Therefore, even if the time be insufficient for waging a war, yet I shall proceed into Britain, in order that I may find out those things which are unknown to the Gauls.

XXI. Caius Volusenus was sent forward with a galley, and was commanded to investigate all things and to return as soon as possible. He returned in five days, and announced that he had not dared to disembark and entrust himself to barbarians. Meanwhile, because ambassadors had come from many parts of Britain, and had promised to submit to the authority of the Roman people, Commius, king of the Atrebates, was sent to the island with them, to urge the Britons to continue in that purpose.

XXII. The ambassadors of the Morini said that as men uncivilized and unacquainted with the Roman customs they had made war, and promised that they would give a large number of hostages. When these were brought, Caesar received them into his protection, because he did not wish to leave an enemy behind him. He collected and prepared transport ships, assigned eighteen to the cavalry, and the rest to the lieutenants for transporting the legions.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XX. 1. Cūr Caesar in Britanniam proficisci contendit? 2. Quos ad se Caesar vocāvit? 3. Quid de insulā ex eis cognoscere voluit? 4. Num quidquid reperire poterat?

XXI. 1. Quem Caesar praemittit? Quo consilio? 2. Qui interim ad Caesarem vērunt? Quid polliciti sunt? 3. Quem Caesar unā cum iis in Britanniam misit? 4. Quid facere Commius imperātus est?

XXII. 1. Cūr Caesar in his locis morābatur? 2. Qui eo tempore ad eum vērunt? Quo consilio? 3. Nonne Caesar eos in fidem recēpit? Qua conditione? 4. Quōmodō lēgiōnes ad Britanniam transportātae sunt? 5. Quis portum tenēre iussus est?

PENSUM TRICESIMUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA XXIII. — XXVII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Future Perfect of Completed Action : A. 281, Remark ; S. 471, Note ; G. 236, Remark 2 ; H. 473, 1.

B. Participles for Clauses : A. 292 ; S. 547 ; G. 667 ; H. 549.

Genitive with Adjectives (*vide* Pensum V., C).

C. Expression of Reciprocal Relations : A. 196, *f* ; S. 449, (1) ; G. 212 ; H. 448, Note.

D. Impersonal Use of Passives : A. 146, *d* ; S. 318, (3) ; G. 199, Remark 1 ; H. 301, 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXIII. 1. The cavalry will proceed to the further port, and set sail. 2. Weapons could be thrown from the tops of the mountains upon the shore. 3. Caesar commanded that all things be done on the instant.

XXIV. 1. The cavalry and charioteers of the barbarians prevented the Romans from disembarking. 2. Our soldiers had to fight the enemy¹ ²with their hands entangled. 3. The enemy confidently threw their weapons with all their limbs free.

XXV. 1. The appearance of the galleys was quite strange to the Britons. 2. The form of the ships, the motion of the oars, and the strange kind of engines, startled them. 3. Soldiers, do you wish to betray your eagle to the enemy ?

XXVI. 1. Because our soldiers cannot get a firm footing nor keep in ranks, they will be thrown into great disorder. 2. Because ³one is running from one ship, another from another, they cannot follow the standards. 3. The skiffs of the galleys, and the spy ships, were filled with soldiers.

¹ Ablative of Accompaniment.

³ *Vide* Pensum IX., D.

² Ablative Absolute.

XXVII. 1. Commius, the Atrebatian, had been seized and thrown into chains by the Britons. 2. They asked that Caesar would pardon this act on account of their ignorance. 3. Hostages were immediately summoned from the more remote localities.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXIII. Caesar reached Britain at about ten o'clock, but remained at anchor until three, because this was by no means a fit place for disembarking. After he had shown to the lieutenants and tribunes what he wished to be done, he found both wind and tide favorable at the same time. Since the forces of the enemy were drawn up on the higher places, he weighed anchor and proceeded about seven miles further.

XXIV. When the barbarians learned the design of Caesar, they sent forward their cavalry and charioteers to prevent our soldiers from disembarking. Our soldiers could station their ships only in deep water, the localities were strange, and the armor was very heavy; moreover they had to leap from the ships, get a footing in the water, and fight with the enemy at the same time, so that they were dismayed by these circumstances.

XXV. When Caesar ordered the galleys to be stationed on the open flank of the enemy, he who bore the eagle of the tenth legion encouraged our men and threw himself into the sea. Since the enemy halted, and soon retreated a little, our soldiers, having supplicated the gods, all leaped from the ships and performed their duty to the general and also to the commonwealth.

XXVI. When the enemy noticed that our men could not get a firm footing nor keep their ranks, some attacked those coming from the ships one by one, others surrounded those following the standards. When this was noticed, soldiers filled the skiffs and spy boats, and went as a relief to those whom they saw in distress. ⁴After this had happened, our men made good their footing on dry ground, and put the enemy to flight.

⁴ Quo facto.

XXVII. As soon as the enemy recovered after their flight, they sent ambassadors to seek peace. Together with the ambassadors they sent back Commius, the Atrebatian, whom they had thrown into chains, although he came to them in the character of an envoy. The blame of this act was thrown upon the multitude, and the ambassadors asked that Caesar would pardon their imprudence. He complained because they had brought⁵ on war without cause, and demanded hostages, a part of whom were given at once.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXIII. 1. Quid Caesar equites facere iussit? 2. Quando Caesar Britanniam attigit? 3. Quamdiu in ancoris expectāvit?

XXIV. 1. Quos barbari praemisērunt? Quo consilio? 2. Quae militibus simul facienda erant? 3. Quōmodō quibus rēbus affecti sunt?

XXV. 1. Quae barbaros permōvērunt? Quid fēcērunt? 2. Quid ille, qui decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, dixit? Quid fēcit? 3. Quid Rōmāni universi fēcērunt?

XXVI. 1. Quid Rōmāni facere nōn poterant? Quōmodō afficiēbantur? 2. Quae militibus complēri Caesar iussit? 3. Quae nostri, simul in ārido constitērunt, fēcērunt?

XXVII. 1. Qui ad Caesarem vērunt? Quāre? 2. Quis unā cum iis vērūt? Cūr antea⁶ reversus erat? 3. Nonne Caesar imprudentiae ignōvit? 4. Unde pars obsidum arcessita est?

⁵ What mood?

⁶ before.

PENSUM TRICESIMUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XXVIII.—XXXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Supine in -ū: A. 303; S. 555; G. 437; H. 547.
 B. Temporal Clauses with *postquam*, etc.: A. 324; S. 506; G. 563; H. 518.
 Clause as Antecedent (*vide* Pensum XXVII., B).
 C. Objective Genitive: A. 217; S. 353, (2); G. 361, 2; H. 396, III.
 D. Frequentative Verbs: A. 167, *δ*; S. 288; H. 336.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXVIII. 1. None of the ships which conveyed the cavalry could hold its course. 2. Some were driven to the part of the island that is nearer the west.

XXIX. 1. The tide filled the ships that had been drawn up on the beach. 2. Very many ships were broken, and the rest lost their cables, anchors, and rigging.

XXX. 1. They thought the best thing to do was to hold a conference. 2. They brought up their people secretly from the country, and cut off the Romans from supplies.

XXXI. 1. Because they had ceased to give hostages, Caesar provided remedies for all emergencies. 2. The timber and brass of the ships that had been broken were used for repairing the rest.

XXXII. 1. Caesar suspected that the barbarians had undertaken some new plan. 2. Two cohorts proceeded in that direction in which the dust was seen. 3. Our men, while engaged in reaping, were attacked and surrounded by cavalry and chariots.

XXXIII. 1. Our ranks were broken by the dread of the horses and the clatter of the wheels. 2. Their charioteers were accustomed to withdraw a little from the battle.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXVIII., XXIX. In four days after Caesar came into Britain, a violent storm arose, which drove some of the ships to the lower part of the island, and others back to Gaul. That the time of full moon causes very high tides was unknown to Caesar, so he had drawn up the galleys on the beach, and anchored the transport ships. Because many of the ships were wrecked, and there was a lack of all things which were of service for repairing them, the soldiers ¹were greatly disturbed.

XXX., XXXI. Because the legions had been transported without baggage, the camp of Caesar was quite narrow. When the Britons perceived this, and ascertained the confusion of our army ²on account of the loss of their ships, they made a conspiracy and gradually withdrew from the camp, because they trusted that they could cut off the Romans from supplies. Caesar, suspecting that the barbarians were conferring together, began to repair the ships and to bring grain from the country into the camp. And so, since the soldiers carried out his directions with the greatest zeal, he brought it about that he was prepared for every emergency.

XXXII. While a part of the Britons were remaining in the country, and the seventh legion had been sent out to forage, it was announced to Caesar that those who were a guard had seen a greater dust than was usual in that direction where the legion had proceeded. He immediately marched in that direction with two cohorts, and observed that the legion was crowded together, and was with difficulty holding its ground.

XXXIII. It happened from daily practice that the Britons were able to check their horses when at full speed, and manage and turn them. When they had ridden about in every direction and broken the ranks, they worked themselves among the squadrons and leaped from their chariots. Since the charioteers located the chariots at a little distance from the battle, so that the soldiers had a ready retreat to their [friends], they displayed in battle the speed of cavalry and the firmness of infantry.

¹ *magnopere perturbāri*.

² Ablative Absolute.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXVIII. 1. Unde equites solvērunt? 2. Cum appropinquārent Britanniae, quid accidit? 3. Quo aliae nāves referēbantur?

XXIX. 1. Quid eādem nocte accidit? 2. Quod factum nostris erat incognitum? 3. Quid longis nāvibus accidit? Quid onerāriis?

XXX. 1. Quid principes Britanniae intellexērunt? 2. Quōmodō paucitatem militum Caesaris cognoscēbant? 3. Cūr castra angustiora erant?

XXXI. 1. Quid Caesar suspicābatur? 2. Quid comparābat? 3. Quibus ad nāves reficiendas ūtebatur? 4. Quid effēcit?

XXXII. 1. Quid spectans Caesar septimam legiōnem mīsit? 2. Quid Caesari nuntiātum est? 3. Quo profectus est? 4. Cum paulo longius a castris prōcessisset, quid animadvertit?

XXXIII. 1. Quae Britanni in pugnā ex essedis primō faciunt? 2. Quo interim aurigae excēdunt? Quo consilio? 3. Quae in proeliis praestant?



PENSUM TRICESIMUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XXXIV.—XXXVIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. CONSTRUCTIO AD SENSUM: A. 187, *d*; S. 345; G. 202, Remark 1; H. 438, 6.

B. Conditions in Indirect Discourse: A. 337; S. 515, and 517; G. 659; H. 527.

C. Use of Plurals in Abstract Nouns: A. 75, *c*; S. 437, (3); G. 195, Remark 5; H. 130, 2.

D. Present Tense denoting a General Truth: A. 276; S. 463; G. 218; H. 467, II.

LATINE LOQUERE.

XXXIV. 1. The novelty of the fighting threw our men into confusion. 2. At the coming of Caesar with the cohorts, the enemy will halt. 3. The storms will give to the barbarians the opportunity of freeing themselves.

XXXV. 1. If the enemy ¹are routed, they will escape from danger by their speed. 2. About thirty cavalymen had been carried over into Britain by Commius, the Atrebatian. 3. The enemy will not be able to sustain the attack of our soldiers very long.

XXXVI. 1. The number of hostages which had been demanded before was doubled by Caesar. 2. The time of the equinox is near. The voyage must not be exposed to the winter. 3. Two transport ships will not be able to reach the harbor.

XXXVII. 1. If you do not wish to be killed, lay down your arms. 2. The cavalry will be sent as a relief to the cohorts. 3. While the enemy were fleeing, the cavalry killed a great number of them.

XXXVIII. 1. The Morini will have no place ²to which they

¹ Future Perfect.

² quo.

will be able to retreat. 2. All the grain of the Menapii has been cut down by the soldiers. 3. The senate decreed a thanksgiving of thirty days for these successes.

LATINE SCRIBE.

XXXIV. Although the coming of Caesar caused our men to recover from their fear, yet he thought it was not a favorable time for coming to an action, and led his soldiers back into camp. While storms were holding the Romans in camp, messengers were sent in every direction by the barbarians, and a large force of infantry and cavalry was collected, in order to obtain booty and drive the Romans from the island.

XXXV., XXXVI. When the enemy had come to the camp, Caesar drew up his legions and about thirty horsemen, and joined battle. After a great many of the enemy had been slain and their buildings set on fire, they sent ambassadors to Caesar to seek peace. As Caesar was intending to set sail a little after midnight, he commanded the barbarians to bring the hostages over to the continent.

XXXVII. When Caesar was setting out for Britain, he had left the Morini in a state of peace, but, influenced by the hope of plunder, they now⁴ quickly assembled. After⁵ three hundred of our men had been landed from two of the transport ships, they were surrounded by about six thousand of the Morini, who ordered them to lay down their arms. Our soldiers formed a circle and defended themselves most valiantly for more than four hours; and, after the cavalry of Caesar came in sight, the enemy threw away their arms and fled.

XXXVIII. Quintus Titurius and Lucius Cotta laid waste all the farms of the Menapii and burned their dwellings, but, because the Menapii had hidden in the woods, they led the legions into winter quarters. Meanwhile almost all the Morini, on account of

³ First Periphrastic Conjugation.

⁵ Vide Pensum XXXIV., B.

⁴ hoc tempore.

the dryness of the marshes, fell into the power of Labienus, who had been sent against them with the legions which had been brought back from Britain.

LATINE RESPONDE.

XXXIV. 1. Quid nostros perturbāvit? 2. Quae complūres dies secūtae sunt? Quem exitum habuērunt? 3. Quae interim barbari fēcērunt?

XXXV. 1. Nonne Caesar hostes effugitūros esse arbitrātus est? 2. Quid tamen fēcīt? 3. Nonne hostes terga vertērunt? Quae equites fēcērunt?

XXXVI. 1. Qui eōdem diē ad Caesarem vērunt? 2. Quōmodō Caesar eos recēpit? 3. Quando solvit? 4. In quo statu⁶ ad continentem nāves pervērunt?

XXXVII. 1. Quid effecit ut Morini nostros circumsisterent? 2. Quid nostri fēcērunt? 3. Qui auxilio nostris vērunt? Quid ēvēnit?

XXXVIII. 1. Quo Lābiēnus missus est? Quando? Quibuscum? 2. Nonne Morinos vicit? 3. Num Menapii victi sunt? Quāre? 4. Quid de obsidibus ex Britannia Caesar dicit? 5. Quid de supplicatiōne Caesar dicit?

⁶ *condition.*

GLOSSARY (GLOSSARIUM).

ablative	ablātīvus, -a, -um (<i>adj., sc. cāsus</i>).
absolute	absolūtus, -a, -um.
academic	acadēmicus, -a, -um.
academician	acadēmiaē socius, -i, m.
academy	acadēmia, -ae, f.
accent (<i>noun</i>)	accentus, -ūs, m.
accompaniment	comitātus, -ūs, m.
according to	secundum (<i>praep. cum acc.</i>).
accusative	accūsātīvus (<i>adj., sc. cāsus</i>).
active	actīvus, -a, -um ; agens, -ntis.
adjective	adjectivum, -i, n.
advance (<i>noun</i>)	progressus, -ūs, m.
advance (<i>verb</i>)	prōgredior (3), -gressus.
adverb	adverbium, -i, n.
agent	agens, -ntis.
agree	congruo (3), -ui, —; concordo (1).
agreement	concordātiō, -ōnis, f.
alphabet	alphabētum, -i, n. ; elementa, -orum, n.
American	Americānus, -a, -um.
answer (<i>noun</i>)	responsum, -i, n.
answer (<i>verb</i>)	respondeo (2), -di, -sus.
antecedent	antecēdens, -ntis.
apposition	appositio, -ōnis, f.
aunt	amita, -ae, f. (<i>paternal</i>) ; mätertera, -ae, f. (<i>maternal</i>).
begin	incipio (3), -cēpi, -ceptus.
beginning	initium, -i, n. ; principium, -i, n. (from the beginning, a principio).
ball	pila, -ae, f.

bell	tintinnābulum, -i, <i>n.</i>
book	liber, -bri, <i>m.</i>
boy	puer, -i, <i>m.</i>
breakfast	prandium, -i, <i>n.</i> ; ientāculum, -i, <i>n.</i>
breeches	brācae, -ārum, <i>f.</i>
brother	frāter, -tris, <i>m.</i>
campus	campus, -i, <i>m.</i>
cardinal	cardinālis, -e.
case	cāsus, -ūs, <i>m.</i>
causal	causālis, -e.
cause	causa, -ae, <i>f.</i>
chair	sella, -ae, <i>f.</i> ; sēdes, -is, <i>f.</i>
chapter	caput, -itis, <i>n.</i>
characteristic	descriptio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
class	classis, -is, <i>f.</i> (to be at the head of the class, classem dūcere).
classmate	condiscipulus, -i, <i>m.</i> ; condiscipula, -ae, <i>f.</i>
clause	clausula, -ae, <i>f.</i> ; incisum, -i, <i>n.</i>
close (<i>verb</i>)	claudio (3), -si, -sus.
clothing	vestimenta, -ōrum, <i>n.</i> ; vestitus, -ūs, <i>m.</i>
coat	tunica, -ae, <i>f.</i> ; tegmen, -inis, <i>n.</i> ; vestis, -is, <i>f.</i>
college	collēgium, -i, <i>n.</i>
collegiate	collēgiārius, -a, -um.
come	venio (4), vēni, ventus.
common	commūnis, -e; (<i>of a noun</i>), appellātivus, -a, -um; (<i>of quantity</i>), anceps, -cipitis.
comparative	comparātivus, -a, -um.
compare	confero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus.
comparison	comparātio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
compound	compositus, -a, -um.
concessive	concessivus, -a, -um.
condition	conditio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
conditional	conditionālis, -e.
conjugate	declino (1).
conjugation	coniugātio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
conjunction	coniunctio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
consecutive (<i>of a clause</i>)	contextus, -a, -um.
consonant	consonans, -antis, <i>f.</i> (<i>sc. littera</i>); consona, -ae, <i>f.</i>
construction	constructio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>

GLOSSARY.



conversation	colloquium, -i, n.
converse	colloquor (3), -locūtus.
copula	cōpula, -ae, f.
correct	rectus, -a, -um.
correctly	rectē.
cousin	consōbrinus, -i, m.
crayon (<i>of chalk</i>)	stilus crētae (stilus, -i, m.; crēta, -ae, f.).
daily (<i>adj.</i>)	quotidiānus, -a, -um; diurnus, -a, -um.
dative	dativus (<i>adj., sc. cāsus</i>).
declarative	dēclārātīvus, -a, -um.
declension	dēclinātio, -ōnis, f.
decline	dēclino (1).
declinable	dēclinābilis, -e.
defective	dēfectīvus, -a, -um.
degree	gradus, -ūs, m.
demonstrative	dēmōstrātīvus, -a, -um.
dependent	subiectus, -a, -um.
deponent	dēpōnens, -ntis.
derivative	dērivātīvus, -a, -um.
derive	dērivo (1).
description	descriptio, -ōnis, f.
desire (<i>noun</i>)	dēsiderium, -i, n.; optātio, -ōnis, f.; optā- tum, -i, n.
desire (<i>verb</i>)	dēsidero (1); opto (1).
desk	scrīnium, -i, n.
determinative	dēfīnītus, -a, -um.
dictation	dictātiō, -ōnis, f.
dinner	coena, -ae, f.; cibus meridiānus.
diphthong	diphthongus, -i, m.
direct discourse	ōrātiō recta.
discourse	sermo, -ōnis, m.; ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.
discuss	disputo (1); tracto (1).
dissyllable	disyllabus, -a, -um (<i>adj., sc. verbum</i>).
distributive	distribūtīvus, -a, -um.
door	iānua, -ae, f.
drink	bibo (3), bibi, bibitus.
enclitic	encliticum, -i, n.
end (<i>noun</i>)	finis, -is, m.
ending	terminātiō, -ōnis, f.

English	Anglicus, -a, -um; in English, Angloŏ.
erase	dŏleo (2), -ŏvi, -ŏtus; lino (3), lŏvi <i>vel</i> lŏvi, litus.
erasure	litŭra, -ae, <i>f</i> .
essay	disputŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
etymology	etymologia, -ae, <i>f</i> .
evening	vesper, -eri, <i>m</i> .
examination	exŏminŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
example	exemplum, -i, <i>n</i> .
exception	exceptio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
exercise	exercitŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
exhortation	hortŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
extent	spatium, -i, <i>n</i> .
father	pater, -tris, <i>m</i> .
feminine	fŏminŏnus, -a, -um.
find	invenio (4), -vŏni, -ventus; reperio (4), -peri, -pertus.
finite	finitus, -a, -um.
floor	tabulŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
flower	flos, -ŏris, <i>f</i> .; <i>dim.</i> , flosculus, -i, <i>m</i> .
formation	formŏtio, -ŏnis, <i>f</i> .
for this purpose	hŏc <i>vel</i> eo consilio.
for this (or that) reason	idcirco; eŏ de causŏ; ob <i>vel</i> propter eam causam; itaque.
for what purpose, why?	cŭr; quŏre; qua de causŏ; quo consilio; quapropter?
for what reason?	cŭr; quŏre; qua de causŏ?
for which reason	qua de causŏ; quamobrem.
future	futŭrus, -a, -um.
future perfect	futŭrum exactum (<i>sc.</i> tempus).
gender	genus, -eris, <i>n</i> .
genitive	genetivus <i>vel</i> genitivus (<i>adj.</i> , <i>sc.</i> cŏsus).
gerund	gerundium, -i, <i>n</i> .
gerundive	gerundivus, -a, -um (<i>sc.</i> modus).
girl	puella, -ae, <i>f</i> .
give	dŏno (1).
go	eo, ire, ivi <i>vel</i> ii, itus.
go on, proceed	perge (<i>pl.</i> pergite, <i>imper.</i> of pergo).
good-by	vale.

good-morning . . .	salve, <i>save you</i> (a general greeting), "How are you," etc.
governs (is joined with)	iungitur, coniungitur (cum).
grammar	grammatica, -ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i>
grandfather	avus, -i, <i>m.</i>
grandmother	avia, -ae, <i>f.</i>
grass	grāmen, -inīa, <i>n.</i>
Greek	Græcus, -a, -um; <i>in Greek, Græcō.</i>
hand	manus, -us, <i>f.</i>
hat	causia, -ae, <i>f.</i> (<i>made of felt or straw</i>); galērus vel -um, -i, vel -a, -ae (<i>of skin</i>); petasus, -i, <i>m.</i> (<i>for traveling</i>).
hence (<i>place or cause</i>)	hinc.
here	hīc.
hereafter, henceforth .	posthāc; <i>in reliquum tempus.</i>
hereat	ob eam rem; eā re.
hereby	eo; eā re; his rēbus; per eam rem; per eas res; <i>beginning a sentence, qua re.</i>
historical	historicus, -a, -um.
hither	hūc (<i>adverb</i>); citerior, -ius (<i>adjective</i>).
hitherto	adhūc; ad hōc tempus; ad hunc diem.
house	domus, -ūs, <i>et -i, f.</i>
how?	quōmodō; quemadmodum (<i>both also relative</i>)?
how are you? how goes it?	quōmodō vel ut vales; quid agitur?
how far?	quoad (<i>also relative</i>); quousque; quātenus?
how long?	quoad (<i>also relative</i>); quousque; quātenus; quamdiu; quantum temporis?
how many?	quam multi, -ae, -a; quot (<i>both also relative</i>)?
how much?	quam multus, -a, -um; quantus, -a, -um (<i>both also relative</i>)?
how old are you? . .	quam multos annos nātus (<i>vel nāta</i>) es?
husband	marītus, -i, <i>m.</i>
imperative	imperātīvus, -a, -um.
imperfect	imperfectus, -a, -um.
impersonal	impersōnālis, -e.
in English	Anglicē; <i>render in English, Anglicē redde.</i>
in French, in Gallic .	Gallicō.

in Greek	Graecē.
in Latin	Latīnē ; render in Latin, Latīnē redde.
increase	augeo (2), auxi , auctus (<i>usually transitive</i>); creasco (3), crēvi , crētus (<i>usually intr.</i>).
indeclinable	indēclinābilis , -e.
indicative	indicātivus (<i>adj., sc. modus</i>).
indirect	indirectus , -a, -um; obliquus , -a, -um.
indirect discourse	ōrātiō obliqua.
infinitive	infinitivus , -a, -um.
instrument	instrumentum , -i, n.
interjection	interiectio , -ōnis, f.
into English, translate	in Anglicum (sermōnem) verte, vel con- verte, vel transfer.
into French	in Gallicum.
into Greek	in Graecum.
into Latin	in Latīnum.
intransitive	intransitivus , -a, -um.
irregular	irrēgulāris , -e; anōmalus , -a, -um.
janitor	iānitor , -ōris, m.
Latin	Latīnus , -a, -um; <i>in Latin</i> , Latīnē.
labial	labiālis , -e.
language	lingua , -ae, f.
learn	disco (3), didici.
learning (<i>noun</i>)	doctrīna , -ae, f.; ēruditiō , -ōnis, f.
letter (<i>of the alphabet</i>)	littera , -ae, f.
letter (<i>an epistle</i>)	litterae , -ārum, f. pl.; epistola , -ae, f.
library	bibliōthēca , -ae, f.; librārium , -i, n.
limit, of (<i>adj.</i>)	terminālis , -e.
limit (<i>verb</i>)	limito (1).
line (<i>of writing</i>)	versus , -ūs, m.
line of battle	acies , -ei, f.
line of march	agmen , -inis, n.
line, to keep in	ordines servo (1), (ordo , -inis, m.).
lingual	linguālis , -e (<i>assumed</i>).
liquid	liquidus , -a, -um.
locative	locātivus , -a, -um.
long	longus , -a, -um; (<i>of quantity</i>), prōductus , -a, -um.
luncheon	prandium , -i, n.

man	homo, -inis, <i>m.</i> ; vir, -i, <i>m.</i>
manner	modus, -i, <i>m.</i>
masculine	masculinus, -a, -um.
mean	significo (1).
meaning	significatio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
means	instrumentum, -i, <i>n.</i>
member	socius, -i, <i>m.</i> (<i>of a class, society, or school</i>) ; civis, -is, <i>m.</i> (<i>of a community</i>).
mention (<i>verb</i>)	memoro (1).
mistake (<i>noun</i>)	error, -ōris, <i>m.</i>
mistake (<i>verb</i>)	erro (1).
mode or mood	modus, -i, <i>m.</i>
monosyllable	monosyllabus, -a, -um (<i>adj., sc. verbum</i>).
morning	māne, <i>n.</i> (<i>indecl.</i>).
mother	māter, -tris, <i>f.</i>
mute	mūtus, -a, -um.
negative	negātivus, -a, -um.
news	nova, -ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i>
newspaper	acta (publica) ; daily paper, diurna (urbis) acta.
neuter	neuter, -tra, -trum.
no	nōn ; nōn est ; minimē (<i>by no means</i>) ; immo (<i>on the contrary</i>).
nominative	nōminātivus (<i>adj., sc. cāsus</i>).
note (<i>noun</i>)	annotatio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i> ; a billet, epistolium, -i, <i>n., vel literulae, -ārum, f.</i> ; a note of hand, chirographum, -i, <i>n.</i>
note (<i>verb</i>)	noto (1).
noun	nōmen, -inis, <i>n.</i>
number	numerus, -i, <i>m.</i>
numeral	numeralis, -e.
object (<i>gram. term</i>)	obiectum, -i, <i>n.</i> (<i>assumed</i>).
objective	obiectivus, -a, -um (<i>assumed</i>).
officer	officiālis, -is, <i>m.</i>
open (<i>adjective</i>)	apertus, -a, -um.
open (<i>verb</i>)	aperio (4), -rui, -rtus.
optative	optātivus, -a, -um.
oration	ōratio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i>
ordinal	ordinālis, -e.



page	página, -ae, <i>f</i> .
palatal	palatális, -e (<i>assumed</i>).
paradigm	paradigma, -atis, <i>n</i> .
part (of speech)	pars <i>vel</i> forma (ōrātiōnis).
participle	participium, -i, <i>n</i> .
passive	passivus, -a, -um.
pencil	graphis, -idis, <i>f</i> .; graphium, -i, <i>n</i> .
perfect	perfectus, -a, -um.
periphrastic	circuitus, -a, -um.
person	persōna, -ae, <i>f</i> .
personal	persōnális, -e.
phrase	locūtio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .; phrasis, -is, <i>f</i> .
place	locus, -i, <i>m</i> .
play (<i>noun</i>)	lūsis, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
play (<i>verb</i>)	lūdo (3), -ei, -sus.
pluperfect	plusquamperfectum (<i>sc. tempus</i>).
plural	plūrālis, -e.
positive	positivus, -a, -um.
possession	possessio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
potential	potentiālis, -e.
practice (<i>noun</i>)	exercitātiō, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
practise (<i>verb</i>)	exercito (1).
predicate	praedicātivus, -a, -um (<i>sc. pars vel res</i>); praedicātum (<i>sc. verbum</i>).
prefer	mālo, malle, mālui.
preparatory	praeparātōrius, -a, -um.
preposition	praepositio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
present (<i>adj.</i>)	praesens, -ntis.
president	praeses, -idis, <i>m</i> .
price	pretium, -i, <i>n</i> .
principal	princeps, -ipis; primus, -a, -um.
principal parts	partes primae <i>vel</i> primāriae.
prize	dōnum, -i, <i>n</i> .
professor	professor, -ōris, <i>m</i> .
pronoun	prōnōmen, -inis, <i>n</i> .
pronunciation	ēnunciātiō, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
proper	proprius, -a, -um.
pupil	discipulus, -i, <i>m</i> .
purpose	finis, -is, <i>m</i> .
purpose, for this, that, or what (<i>see under</i> for).	

GLOSSARY.



quality	qualitas, -ātis, <i>f</i> .
quantity	quantitas, -ātis, <i>f</i> .
question	quaestio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> . ; interrogatio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
rains (it rains) . . .	pluit.
read	lego (3), lēgi, lectus.
reading (<i>noun</i>) . . .	lectio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
reason, for this, that, or what (<i>see under for</i>).	
recitation	recitatio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
recite	recito (1).
reference	relatio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
reflexive	reflexivus, -a, -um.
regular	rēgulāris, -e.
relative, kinsman . . .	propinquus, -i, <i>m</i> .
relative (<i>adj.</i>) . . .	relativus, -a, -um.
remember	memoria teneo (2) ; reminiscor (3).
reply (<i>noun</i>)	responsum, -i, <i>n</i> .
reply (<i>verb</i>)	respondeo (2), -di, -sus.
result	consecutio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> . ; ēventus, -ūs, <i>m</i> . ; exitus, -ūs, <i>m</i> .
result, with what ? . .	quid ēvēnit ; quem habeo (2), exitum ?
review (<i>noun</i>)	recognitio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
review (<i>verb</i>)	recognosco (3), -nōvi, -nitum ; review les- son, pensum recognoscendum.
roof	tectum, -i, <i>n</i> .
root	rādix, -icis, <i>f</i> .
rule (<i>noun</i>)	rēgula, -ae, <i>f</i> .
rule (<i>verb</i>)	rego (3), rēxi, rectus.
school	lūdus, -i, <i>m</i> . ; schola, -ae, <i>f</i> .
search for	investigo (1).
schoolmate	condiscipulus, -i, <i>m</i> .
secondary	secundārius, -a, -um.
sentence	sententia, -ae, <i>f</i> .
separation	separatio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
sequence	continuatio, -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
short	brevis, -e ; (<i>of quantity</i>), correptus, -a, -um.
sibilant	sibilus, -a, -um ; sibilans, -ntis.
sick	aeger, -gra, -grum.
singular	singulāris, -e.
sister	soror, -ōris, <i>f</i> .

sit	sedeo (2), sēdi , sessus .
sound	sonus , -i, <i>m</i> .
source	origo , -inis, <i>f</i> .
special	speciālis , -e.
specification	respectus , -ūs, <i>m</i> .
speech	ōrātiō , -ōnis, <i>f</i> .; sermo , -ōnis, <i>m</i> .
stand	sto (1), steti , status .
statement	assertio , -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
stem	basis , -is, <i>f</i> .
student	doctrīnae studiōsus .
study (<i>noun</i>)	studium , -i, <i>n</i> .
study (<i>verb</i>)	studeo (2), studui .
substantive	substantivum , -i, <i>n</i> .
substantively	substantivē .
subject	subiectivus , -a, -um (<i>sc. pars vel res</i>); sub- lectum (<i>sc. verbum</i>).
subjunctive	subiunctivus , -a, -um.
subordinate	subiectus , -a, -um.
suffice	sufficio (3), -fēci, -fectus.
sufficient, it is	sufficit ; satis est .
suit of clothes	vestīmenta , -ōrum, <i>n</i> .
superlative	superlātivus , -a, -um.
supine	supīnum (<i>sc. verbum</i>).
supper	vesperna , -ae, <i>f</i> .; cibus vespertinus .
syllable	syllaba , -ae, <i>f</i> .
syntax	syntaxis , -is, <i>f</i> .
table	mensa , -ae, <i>f</i> .
teacher	magister , -tri, <i>m</i> .; magistra , -ae, <i>f</i> .; prae- ceptor , -ōris, <i>m</i> .
temporal	temporālis , -e.
tense	tempus , -oris, <i>n</i> .
term (of study)	terminus , -i, <i>m</i> .
termination	terminātiō , -ōnis, <i>f</i> .
text	textus , -ūs, <i>m</i> .
thence	illinc .
there	illīc .
thither	illūc .
to-day	hodiē .
to-morrow	crās .
transitive	transitivus , -a, -um.

translate	verto (3), -ti, -sus; converto (3); trans-fero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus.
treat	tracto (1); ago (3), ēgi, actus.
tutor	tutor, -ōris, m.
umpire	arbiter, -tri, m.
uncle	patruus, -i, m. (<i>paternal</i>); avunculus, -i, m. (<i>maternal</i>).
university	ūniversitas, -ātis, f.
usual	ūsitātus, -a, -um; vulgāris, -e.
usually	plērumque; ferē; vulgo.
vacation, holidays	fēriæ, -ārum, f.
verb	verbum, -i, n.
vocabulary	vocābulārium, -i, n.
vocative	vocātivus, -a, -um.
voice	vox, vōcis, f.
voice (<i>gram. term.</i>)	modus, -i, m.; genus, -eris, n.
voice, active	faciendi modus. (QUINTILIAN.)
voice, passive	patiendi modus. “
vowel	vocālis (<i>adj.</i> , <i>sc. litera</i>).
walk	ambulo (1).
water	aqua, -ae, f.
weekly	hebdomadālis, -e.
well, be well (<i>verb</i>)	valeo (2).
what kind of? (<i>relative</i> , of which kind)	quālis, -e.
when	cum; ubi; <i>interrogative</i> , quando?
whence?	unde (<i>also relative</i>)?
where?	ubi; quo in loco (<i>also relative</i>)?
which (<i>adjective</i>)?	qui, quae, quod (<i>also rel. adj. and pron.</i>)?
whither?	quo?
who, which, what?	quis, quae, quid?
why?	cūr; quāre: qua de causā; quapropter?
wife	uxor, -ōris, f.
window	fenestra, -ae, f.
wish (<i>noun</i>)	optātio, -ōnis, f.
wish (<i>verb</i>)	volo, velle, volui.
woman	mulier, -eris, f.

word	verbum, -i, <i>n.</i> ; vocābulum, -i, <i>n.</i> ; vox, vōcis, <i>f.</i>
work (<i>noun</i>)	opus, -eria, <i>n.</i>
work (<i>verb</i>)	opus facio (3), fēci, factus.
world	orbis terrae <i>vel</i> terrārum.
write	scribo (3), -psi, -ptum.
writing	scriptio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i> (<i>the act</i>); scriptum, -i, <i>n.</i> (<i>the thing written</i>).
year	annus, -i, <i>m.</i>
yes	certē; ita; ita est; ista sunt; sic est; rectē; etiam; sãnē; vëro.
yesterday	heri, hesternò diē.

INDEX.

The Index refers to the grammatical principles which are illustrated in the "Pensa." The figures refer to pages. *w.* = with. Other abbreviations will be readily understood.

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